DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 152 445 RC 010 399

TITLE	Summary Report of the National Indian Conference on Aging (1st, Phoenix, Arizona, June 15-17, 1976).
INSTITUTION	National Tribal Chairmen's Association, Inc.
SPONS AGENCY	Administration on Aging (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	15 Jun 76
GRANT	OHD-90-A-775
NOTE	153p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Indian Conference on Aging, P. O. Box 7007, Phoenix, Arizona 85011 ($2.00)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*American Indians; *Conference Reports; Environmental Influences; *Health; *Income; Legal Problems; Legislation; *Needs Assessment; Nonreservation American Indians; Reservations (Indian); *Senior Citizens; State Programs; Workshops
IDENTIFIERS	*Aging; National Indian Conference on Aging

ABSTRACT

Presenting a summation of the workshops and recommendations of the National Indian Conference on Aging (Phoenix, 1976), this conference report includes both narrative and tabular data which illustrate the correlation between the 1976 recommendations and those made by A Special Concerns Session on the Elderly Indian at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. Workshop topics are identified as: income, state income maintenance programs, environment, legal problems, physical well-being, and legislation. The recommendations are presented in a tabular format and address sub-topics within the purview of each of the five workshop session topics via juxtaposition of the problem/need and the recommended action. For example, under the topic "physical well-being" and its sub-topic "nutrition", the problem statement suggests there are not enough feeding programs to serve elderly Indian needs, and the recommendation suggests development of more feeding sites for Indian reservations and separate sites for Indians in urban areas, since Indians "want to be with other Indians". Also included in this document are: a foreword by Wendell Chino; conference background; an outline of the workshop session topics and subtopics; background of the conference recommendations; follow-up; progress report; the comprehensive report; a conclusion; and an appendix (agenda; list of participants; tribal affiliations of participants; conference evaluation; and keynote address). (JC)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED152445

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

rec 13-03-78

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING

Phoenix, Arizona

June 15-17, 1976

Sponsored by the

NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Wendell Chino, President

Additional copies of this report may be obtained for $2.00 from:

NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING
P. O. Box 7007
Phoenix, AZ 85011

Copyright © 1976 by National Tribal Chairmen's Association, Inc.

This project was supported in part by a grant, No. 90-A-775, from the Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The summary of conference recommendations included herein represents input from conference participants and does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SUMMARY REPORT

NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING

Phoenix, Arizona June 15-17, 1976

CONTENTS

Foreword by Wendell Chino, President of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association i

Introduction 1

Background 1

Workshop Sessions 4

Background of Conference Recommendations 6

Conference Recommendations 7

I. *Income* 9

II. *Environment (Personal)* 15

III. *Legal Problems* 22

IV. *Physical Well-Being* 24

V. *Legislation* 34

Follow-Up 57

Progress Report 57

Comprehensive Report to be Issued 60

Conclusion 61

Appendix 63

Conference Agenda . . . . . A

List of Participants . . . . . B

Tribal Affiliations of Participants C

Conference Evaluation . . . . . D

Keynote Address by Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner, Administration on Aging (excerpted) . . . . . E

The elderly Indian, down through the years, has been the preserver of the Indian race, Indian culture, Indian history. Indian people have never been ashamed of growing old. They merely accept it as a fact of life because they understand the forces of life and the forces of nature, that all and everything that lives also decays.

The Indian elders have always been a part of the extended family. Being the heart and the center of that Indian family, they bring into that family unit an experience, maturity. They also bring to us knowledge, wisdom.

One of the greatest values of the Indian elderly is that they represent to us a repository. All that we like to claim and talk about as Indian didn't come to us from the university or the high school; it came to us from the Indian elderly. All that we hold so dear and so precious in our Indianness comes from those who have gone before us. When we look at the Indian elderly, there is something in them, with them, that is so precious.

Today, we salute the Indian elder for preserving what is left of the Indianness. Let us continue to hold hands and join forces and, in the name of Indians, while this country is lost in red, white, and blue, let us become lost in our Indianness and maintain our identity in our Indian community.

From the opening remarks of
Wendell Chino, President
National Tribal Chairmen's Association

Introduction

The first National Indian Conference on Aging was sponsored by the National Tribal Chairmen's Association in Phoenix, Arizona, on June 15-17, 1976.

Over one thousand Indian and Alaskan Native people representing 171 tribes came together to speak of their needs and present recommendations for action to improve the quality of their lives.

They made no extravagant demands. They asked only to live out their lives with the assurance that their most elementary needs will be met. In addition to the basic need for food, clothing, shelter, health care, etc., the Indian elderly named another: the need to remain Indian -- whether as sovereign nations insisting on the treaty commitments of the Federal Government or as individuals who want to pass on the heritage of their forefathers to their grandchildren.

Funding for the Conference was provided by the Administration on Aging under the direction of Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming. Substantial in-kind contributions were made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, and by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. The volunteer efforts of many members of the Phoenix Indian community provided vital support of all Conference functions. Representatives of federal and state service provider agencies participated to offer information and serve as resource persons.

The recommendations and resolutions submitted into the Conference record are summarized in this report. They will be listed in greater detail in a later, more comprehensive report. Resolutions submitted by individual tribes relating only to those tribes are being submitted directly to agencies capable of providing the services requested.

The issues identified at the first National Indian Conference on Aging will be pursued by the National Indian Council on Aging which consists of thirty-five members elected at the Conference. It will be a long and difficult task requiring the continued interest and support of the national Indian community.

Background

A Special Concerns Session on The Elderly Indian at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging identified a number of issues which were subdivided into the following categories:

Income
Housing
Legal
Nutrition
Health
Nursing Homes
Transportation
Education, Physical and Spiritual Well-Being

In each of the identified subject areas, the Indian delegates made specific recommendations for remedial action. The recommendations were generally ignored.

In the years following, a number of Indian participants made repeated attempts to revive the vital issues they had raised on that occasion, all to no avail. In April of 1975, the issues surfaced again at a conference on "Indians and Aging" at Arizona State University. An Indian Caucus emerged at that conference, and a number of specific recommendations were formulated. One of these recommendations was to conduct a national Indian conference on aging to provide a forum for the Indian community nationwide to state its unmet needs, recommend remedial action, and press for implementation of that action. Another objective of the Arizona Caucus was to bring about legislative action which would make the provisions of the Older Americans Act more responsive to Indian needs.

A group of eight Indian people elected to pursue these objectives, formed a committee entitled "Arizona Indian Action for the Elderly", and elected Mrs. Alice S. Norris, Director of the Papago Tribe's Program for the Elderly ("The Wise Ones"), as chairperson. Mrs. Norris testified on the needs of the Indian elderly at the Senate Subcommittee hearings on the Older Americans Act Amendments during the fourth week of April, 1975. The only special provision for Indian tribes in the Older Americans Act, as amended, was made in Title III, and even that was of doubtful benefit to the Indian community.

The national Indian conference on aging objective was next on the list of Caucus priorities, and the Indian Specialist of the Arizona Department of Economic Security was requested to develop a proposal for such a conference. At the same time, the original committee of eight was enlarged to include representation from the Indian tribes of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah (Phoenix Area of the Bureau of Indian Affairs) and from the major Indian concentrations in urban areas.

Initial contact with the Administration on Aging in Washington on the subject of funding for a national conference established the necessity to have a national Indian organization serve as the conference sponsor. Mr. Wendell Chino, President of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, deserves full credit for his immediate, wholehearted cooperation with the project when he was approached for support. The Board of Directors of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association officially agreed to accept sponsorship of the conference project and authorized the Arizona Indian Action for the Elderly Committee to form the nucleus of the planning effort and to take all necessary action to bring about a national conference which would provide a public forum for the Indian elderly.

In addition to the support of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, substantial in-kind contributions to the project were committed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, to provide office space, equipment, telephone service, and duplicating services. Following notification of the grant award by the Administration on Aging to the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the Arizona Department of Economic Security assigned its Indian Specialist as Project Coordinator on loan to the National Tribal Chairmen's Association at the request of the Phoenix Area Indian tribes.

To ensure input from a cross-section of the national Indian Community*, a National Planning Committee for the conference was established on a basis of wide geographic representation to formulate the agenda and finalize all conference arrangements. At the same time, the first mailing of advance conference information went out nationwide to all segments of the Indian population, accompanied by a questionnaire focusing on subject areas which should be discussed at the conference. The answers received showed a remarkable similarity to the major issues identified by the Indian Caucus at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. As a result, the National Planning Committee decided to have the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging revive these issues and have the workshop groups organized along similar subject lines.

In order to allow the maximum amount of time for input by the Indian elderly participants, the National Planning Committee determined that one and one half days of the three days planned for the Conference should be scheduled for the individual workshop sessions and that the number of major addresses should be limited to opening and closing remarks by Mr. Wendell Chino, President of the sponsoring organization, and Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner on Aging. Representatives of service provider agencies were invited to give brief overviews of the programs administered by them and to serve as resource persons in the workshop sessions.

The agencies participating in this category were:

1. U. S. Department of Agriculture

   Extension Service
   Farmers Home Administration
   Food and Nutrition Service

2. Community Services Administration

3. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

   Administration on Aging
   Indian Health Service
   Office of Native American Programs
   Social Security Administration

4. Department of Housing and Urban Development

5. U. S. Department of the Interior

   Bureau of Indian Affairs

6. U. S. Department of Justice

   Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

7. U. S. Department of Labor

*For purposes of this report, Alaska Natives are included in references to the national Indian population.

8. U. S. Department of Transportation

9. Veterans Administration

10. ACTION

11. National Council on the Aging

(Refer to Attachment A for the Conference agenda.)

Workshop Sessions

The five concurrent workshop sessions addressed themselves to the following topics:

I. INCOME

A. Employment

B. Training

C. Education

D. Social Security
   a. Title XX
   b. S.S.I.

E. General Assistance (BIA)

F. State Income Maintenance Programs

G. TWEP Program

H. Title IX

I. CETA

J. Retirement

II. ENVIRONMENT

A. Nursing Homes

B. Housing

C. Home Repair and Maintenance

D. Winterization; Heating-Cooling

E. Sanitation

F. Utilities-Water, Electricity, Gas

G. Senior Citizen Centers

H. Day Care

I. Transportation
   a. Escort Services

J. Homemaker Services
   a. Shopping Services
   b. Laundry Services
   c. House Cleaning Services

III. LEGAL PROBLEMS

A. Legal Aid

B. Ombudsman

C. Guardianship

D. Consumer Protection

E. Discrimination on Basis of Age, Race

F. Protective Services

G. Availability of Bilingual Aides in Courts, Jails, on Law Enforcement Staffs

IV. PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

A. Health
   a. Hospital Care
   b. Out-Patient Care
      1. Clinic (General)
      2. Dental Care
      3. Eye Care, Glasses
      4. Hearing Aids; Prostheses
      5. Preventive Medicine
      6. Personal Hygiene
      7. Emergency Services
   c. Medicaid-Medicare-Insurance
   d. Mental Health
      1. Isolation (Alienation)
      2. Recreation; Crafts
      3. Counselling
      4. Community Involvement
   e. Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Rehabilitation
   f. In-Home Services
   g. Escort Services

B. Nutrition
   a. "Meals on Wheels"; EFMS (Emergency Food & Medical Services)
   b. Title VII Programs
   c. Food Stamps-Commodities
   d. Food Co-Ops
   e. Acceptance of Traditional Foods

V. LEGISLATION

A. Direct Funding

B. Federal/Tribal Relationships
   a. Tribal Sovereignty
   b. Self-Determination

C. State/Tribal Relationships

D. Organizational Structure

E. Agencies' Rules and Regulations
   a. Law versus Policy
   b. Criteria Invalid for Indian Programs
      1. Title VII
      2. Title XX
      3. Other Programs
      4. Age Limitations
   c. Statistical Criteria
      1. Inadequacy of U. S. Census
      2. Acceptance of Tribal Statistics
      3. Use of Indian Population Statistics by Agencies to Justify Funding

To facilitate participation in the discussions of the individual workshop sessions, moderators representing the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the reservation groups, and the non-reservation groups, respectively, were designated for each workshop by the National Planning Committee and the NTCA Board. In this manner, individuals knowledgeable in conditions and problems of each of these groups were available to encourage and direct discussions. Participants with expertise in certain program areas, including representatives of Federal and State agencies, were encouraged to serve as resource persons.

Background of Conference Recommendations

In order to enable the reader to interpret Conference recommendations in their proper perspective, it is proper at this point to touch briefly on the subject of responsibility for services to Indian people. The history of Federal Indian policy can, for obvious reasons, not be reviewed in this report. There are many excellent sources available to the serious student of the subject.

The Indian and Alaska Native population of the United States falls into the following broad categories:

1. Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Regional Corporations whose members may reside:

    a. on Indian reservations or other trust land
    b. in rural, non-reservation areas
    c. in urban areas

2. Indian tribes or groups recognized as such by a State with members residing:

    a. on State recognized reservations
    b. in rural, non-reservation areas
    c. in urban areas

3. Individuals not belonging to either of the previous categories but claiming to be of Indian descent or heritage.

It is not intended here to discuss the relative merits or potential inequities of these categorizations. For the purposes of this report it should be mentioned only that individuals in category one, above, are generally entitled to certain services of the Federal Government, based on their status as members of federally recognized entities which are, or are entitled to be, the beneficiaries of specific commitments made by the Federal Government in individual treaties, laws, and Executive Orders. These commitments are based on the special legal relationship between the Federal Government and the federally recognized tribes as quasi-autonomous sovereign entities which takes precedence over the laws of the individual States. The recommendations and demands voiced at the National Indian Conference on Aging by representatives of these tribes

must be interpreted in light of that special commitment of the Federal Government, which is increasingly being relegated to State and local governments over the protests of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Services to Indian people in categories two and three, above, are primarily the responsibility of the states, counties, and cities in which they reside under the same criteria applied to the general population and usually without regard to their ethnic background. Protests about the inequity of their status, as compared with members of federally recognized tribes, raised at the Conference by members of these groups have been noted and are included in the report on Conference recommendations. The resolution of that problem is, however, not within the scope of the Conference and must be pursued by the individuals affected through the legal and legislative avenues open to them.

Conference Recommendations

Recommendations made by Conference participants are listed in this report as they were expressed, without imposing any judgment as to their practicality or legality. In follow-up action with the appropriate agencies, these factors will be explored and action taken accordingly.

The recommendations formulated by the Session on the Elderly Indian at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging were summarily endorsed and reconfirmed by the participants in the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging. As expected, many parallel recommendations emerged from the individual sessions. It became increasingly apparent that there exists strong consensus among all segments of the national Indian community on the basic, unmet needs of the Indian elderly and on the remedial action which must be taken to ensure that even the most elementary needs are served. The list of participants included in the appendix gives an overview of the nationwide scope of the input received at the Conference (Attachment B). Attachment C lists tribal affiliations of participants.

It was to be expected that individual expressions of concerns would not be strictly limited to the main subjects assigned to a particular workshop. It is not basically in the nature of Indian people to compartmentalize their thinking; no matter what their tribal origin, Indian people usually view the total scope of any subject. They are keenly aware of the interrelationships of conditions and problems and, consequently, their logical solutions. It is logical, then, that recommendations on all aspects of the needs of the Indian elderly emerged from all the workshop sessions and were also expressed in the resolutions adopted at the plenary session. Specific statements of unmet needs and recommendations for action, including those submitted in the form of resolutions, are, therefore, listed by subject and may have originated in any of the sessions at the Conference.

In addition to the summarized recommendations, two tribal resolutions and a position paper submitted by an urban organization, which were endorsed in the closing session of the Conference, are included in full.

Also included is a statement of the needs of the elderly in the Navajo Nation from representatives of the over 14,000 elderly Navajo people living in the tri-state area of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

Although based on the needs of particular groups, these statements and recommendations have universal validity and illustrate the caliber of input participants were prepared to provide. Other resolutions by individual tribes and organizations submitted into the Conference record will be reproduced in their entirety in the comprehensive report issued later. The recommendations they contain were integrated into the following summary.

Subject: Income

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
1. *(a) The elderly Indian citizen should have an income which would permit him to live the rest of his life in health, decency, and dignity. (b) The elderly Indian has never received due consideration for supportive services and minimum income.	1. *(a) Because of the past relationships between the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Indians, most of our people did not participate in retirement programs such as: company retirement plans, insurance plans, investing in income property and, in many cases, Social Security. Therefore, the sole source of income for many of the elderly is welfare and for those fortunate enough to reach 72, Social Security at the very minimum level. The elderly Indians must be permitted to work and earn income for as long as they want or are able. They should not be required to forfeit parts of other benefits when continuing to earn. *(b) That the elderly and middle-aged Indian should be assisted in obtaining job information, training, counseling, placement, and other assistance which would permit him to continue employment. These steps would enable him to qualify for an increased benefit when he becomes eligible to receive Social Security. (c) There should be jobs available on reservations, including part time employment, through special funding so that elderly people can work towards Social Security benefits.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Income

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	(d) There should be outreach and referral services for the elderly for this purpose. *(e) That there be an equitable form of tax relief for the elderly Indian. *(f) That retirement plans be worked out in such a way that there is a guaranteed pension, that it be vested and with portability. *(g) That there be a Social Security "ALERT" to assure that all eligibles receive their entitlements. *(h) That a Federal policy be established which would state that judgment funds are not to be considered as assets or windfall, but rather the due allotment and recompense for misappropriated lands and rights. That this policy be binding to all State and local welfare agencies. (Part 233, Chapter II, Title 45 (Public Welfare) of the Code of Federal Regulations was amended to provide that, in determining need and amount of assistance, certain income and resources shall be disregarded. This amended Part is published in the Federal Register, Vol. 41, No. 62 - Tuesday, March 30, 1976. The income and resources to be disregarded include:

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Income

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	(1) Judgment payments distributed to Indian tribes. (P. L. 92-254 and P. L. 93-134, effective October 10, 1973). (2) The tax-exempt portions of claims payment made to Alaska Natives. (P. L. 92-203, effective December 18, 1974))
	*(i) That State public assistance departments cease to press the elderly Indians to sell individual allotted lands on reservations to meet their own subsistence needs, in view of the Indians' desire to retain the tribal homeland intact for further use in accord with President Nixon's rejection of termination as a Federal policy.
	*(j) That Social Security benefits be extended all male and female elderly upon reaching the age of eligibility regardless of their participation during previous periods of employment.
1. (c) Social Security benefits are too low	(k) Income limitations should be raised to keep pace with inflation; allow individuals to be employed and receive benefits to improve living conditions.
	(l) That separate funds be made available for the establishment of special manpower programs designed by and for elderly Indians.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Income

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	*(m) That manpower programs be designed to retain the people on or near the homelands of the elderly Indian. *(n) That these manpower programs be adequately funded to meet the employment needs of the Indian aged.
2. (a) Many income problems of all Indians, but particularly those of Senior Citizens, are due to lack of knowledge and understanding of sources of funds and other assistance to alleviate hardship cases; this problem is intensified by isolation. (b) Elderly Indians often have language and cultural differences which make it difficult for them to converse with non-Indians. (c) Most Indians hesitate to visit agencies staffed by non-Indians or young Indians who show impatience in dealing with the Elderly. (d) Many offices are miles away from residences of the elderly, making it difficult for them to get there.	2. (a) A program should be established for the purpose of disseminating information on income maintenance e.g. Social Security, S.S.I., Veterans Benefits, General Assistance, private retirement programs and other income sources to the elderly through home visits (outreach) and offices on or near reservations. (b) Workers employed for this purpose should be of Indian descent and, whenever possible, of Senior Citizen status.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Income

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	
3. Certain agencies deduct income derived from the sale of arts and crafts (Example: General Assistance, Welfare Programs administered by local and state governments, Food Stamp program) Indians will be discouraged from continuing to perpetuate this talent unique to American Indians.	3. (a) Agencies using this method to reduce income should be prevailed upon to desist from such practice. (b) The first $2,500 of elderly Indians income should be disregarded in determining eligibility for social services.
4. The supplemental Security Income allocation of $157.70 a month is insufficient to maintain a household. Tribal Councils have set aside monies from their own resources to supplement the income of their senior citizens from S.S.I., but the Social Security Administration includes this in its formula for deductions to reduce individual recipients' S.S.I. As a result, the individual receives less gross income than he/she did before supplemental funds were made available by the respective tribal councils to S.S.I. recipients.	4. (a) The Social Security Administration should administer its S.S.I. program uniformly throughout all 50 states in accordance with (CM 12362) (20CFR-416. 1151) whereby supplemental benefits paid by state or local governments are excluded. (b) Extra benefits received by an individual under a general assistance program which counts S.S.I. as income and gives the individual the difference between his/her S.S.I. benefit and the G.A. standard should also be excluded. (c) The minimum age for S.S.I. benefits to Indians should be lowered.

Subject: Income

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	
5. (a) In some cases, the lack of marriage certificates causes difficulties in obtaining some benefits. In the case of separation from (Indian common law) spouse, financial assistance is cut off.	5. (a) Statutes recognizing Indian traditional marriages should be enforced. (b) Establish a system providing emergency funds for such cases.
6. An elderly Indian person residing off-reservation and requiring 24-hour care has to pay someone to live in out of a meager pension or other small income.	6. There should be a program to pay for the live-in help.
7. Illegal use of old age pensions and Social Security benefits by persons other than recipients (in rest homes, by relatives, etc.)	7. Establish safeguards and educate the elderly in their application.
	8. Establish emergency funds for temporary disability.
9. Opportunities for gainful employment of the Indian elderly are extremely limited, especially in isolated reservation areas.	9. Indian tribes and organizations should be funded for the establishment of arts and crafts projects which would supply materials to the elderly and assist in marketing the finished products. This type of program would (a) Provide gainful employment, making use of existing skills. (b) preserve traditional Indian crafts skills.

Subject: Personal Environment

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Nursing Homes and Alternatives	
1. *Nursing homes or sheltered care facilities are urgently needed by Indian people. However, due to present funding systems for such facilities, Indian people have very little chance to obtain these facilities. The following examples pinpoint some specific problem areas. *(a) Some states refuse to license nursing homes on reservations due to a question of jurisdiction and at the same time Federal funds will not be authorized unless the facility is licensed by the State. *(b) Hill-Burton Funds are only made available to States for these projects. The States in turn establish advisory groups which dictate the use of such funds. Most advisory groups are composed of urban non-Indians with little or no sympathy for Indian projects, thereby making nursing homes or sheltered care facilities almost impossible to obtain by Indian people.	1. *Federal funds should be made available directly to Indian tribes or organizations for the design, construction, and operation of these facilities on the local level.

-15-

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Personal Environment

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Nursing Homes and Alternatives (continued)	
2. *Some elderly Indian people live alone and are too incapacitated to live in existing private dwellings regardless of whether the home is adequate and modernized. Existing nursing homes and related facilities have not taken into consideration the social and emotional needs of the Indian people.	2. *(a) That on-site paraprofessional service staff be made available to assist the elderly Indian. *(b) That sufficient funds be provided for adequate care for Indian individuals in custodial or nursing homes. *(c) A system of advocacy be established and maintained for elderly care.
*Indian Health Services are not governed by State regulations, and nursing homes or sheltered care facilities are similar in nature to Indian Health Service Hospitals.	3. *Indian nursing homes or sheltered care facilities on reservations should not have any State controls imposed on them, but Federal regulations should govern these facilities similar to the Indian Health Service Hospitals.
4. Many Indian elderly suffer emotional shock in nursing homes far from their familiar environment and integrated with patients from other ethnic groups. This often accelerates health problems and may lead to premature death due to a feeling of isolation from loved ones who are too far away to pay regular visits. (Aged Indians often state that they "want to die at home"!)	4. Nursing homes must be established on the individual reservations or at least in close proximity, staffed by Indians with a local cultural background.

-15-

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Personal Environment

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Nursing Homes and Alternatives (continued) 5. Increasingly, more Indian elderly are being left alone in their homes without being fed or cared for and without access to emergency services.	5. A system of advocacy for elderly in need of special services must be established and maintained. (a) For those elderly persons who are well enough to remain in their own homes, homemaker services should be provided as follows: (1) shopping services (2) house cleaning (3) laundry (b) They should also be included in (1) visits by home health aides (or Community Health Representatives) (2) congregate feeding programs or "Meals on Wheels" (3) Escort service to medical and other services (4) reassurance and protection through contacts by tribal or project staff and regular (tribal) police patrols (5) telephone service where available

Subject: Personal Environment

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Nursing Homes and Alternatives (continued)	
6. Mileage allowances for outreach staff are often insufficient to reach every home. Geographic distances and isolation on Indian reservations are frequently not understood in Washington.	6. Mileage allowances must be realistic in relation to actual distances which must be covered to provide comprehensive outreach.
	7. Day Care Centers (including 24-hour care as needed) under the administration of Indian tribes or organizations must be made available and accessible to the Indian elderly in their local areas.
	8. Multi-purpose Indian Senior Citizen Centers should be established in Indian communities and staffed to provide comprehensive services.

Subject: Personal Environment

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Housing	
1. *(a) A large percentage of elderly Indian people do not have sufficient income to cover housing and utility costs of existing programs along with the other necessities of life. (b) Indian elders on a fixed income (Social Security and Supplemental Security Income) can't meet rise in rents, and some have to pay back-rent for several years.	1. *That program policies governing housing not be restrictive but adaptable to the elderly housing needs and the financial condition of individual Indian people and, wherever necessary, no cost housing should be provided.
2. *Indian Senior Citizens have too little to say about the design, location, and construction of their homes and other types of living facilities.	2. *(a) That full local participation of elderly individuals and organizations be assured in the designing, location, and construction of elderly Indian Housing projects. *(b) That all organizations dealing with elderly Indian projects have adequate representation of elderly Indians on their decision-making boards. *(c) Changes in Indian housing policy should not be accomplished without consultation with Indian people. (d) Housing should be designed to preserve the Indian heritage and architecture.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Personal Environment

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Housing (continued)	
3. *The allocation and actual application of funds for homes and other living facilities per year is not sufficient to meet the needs of the people. Lines of communication, coordination, and flow of existing funds are poor. There is need for direct funding to Indian groups.	3. *(a) Funds should be clearly identified for the elderly and should be made available in sufficient amounts to meet the housing needs of the elderly. (b) Indian tribes and organizations should be eligible for direct funding for housing projects from the national federal level. (c) The Congress of the United States is requested to establish an Indian Desk (staff group) composed of all Indian staff with adequate funding to directly distribute funds to all Indian tribes' elderly housing programs.
4. A HUD (Housing and Urban Development) requirement is that a person be at least 62 years old and in good health (able to care for himself) to qualify for a housing project.	4. The minimum age should be lowered; not too many Indian people can meet all the health requirements at that age.
5. Where Indian elderly people live in individual dwellings, they may suffer from ill health due to lack of heat, sanitation, safe or accessible water supply, poor condition of building.	5. Programs should be instituted to provide and maintain adequate and safe supplies of water, electricity and/or gas; home repair and maintenance should be provided on a regular basis, (including making homes structurally accessible to handicapped people).

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Personal Environment

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Transportation	
1. Transportation is a major area of need.	1. Transportation should get priority funding from the Office on Aging and other appropriate agencies.
2. *Because of the lack of transportation, the elderly American Indian cannot acquire those necessities which would assure him a normal and healthy life. This denies him the opportunity to obtain medical services, food, and clothing which are available to other citizens in the United States. In addition, poor road conditions, lack of communication systems, absence of public conveyances, and isolation compound the problem.	2. *Funds should be allocated to assure elderly American Indians of their transportation needs. One of the ways the problem could be alleviated is by providing the vehicles deemed necessary to overcome the existing conditions cited (above). However, each Indian tribe or organization should define its own transportation requirements to fit its respective needs.
	3. Transportation services to the Indian elderly should include the provision of escort service and mobile chair (wheelchair) service to enable them to have access to necessary services.

-21-

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Legal Problems

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
1. *The elderly Indian people are not normally provided with legal services, therefore, many older Indians are taken advantage of because they are not familiar with legal matters.	1. *That legal services be made available to the elderly for the purposes of obtaining rights to Old Age Assistance, writing of wills, etc. These services should be made available in the local area rather than some far removed large metropolitan area.
2. (a) Many elderly Indians confronted with non-Indian practices and non-tribal judicial and law enforcement systems are handicapped by ignorance of their rights, lack of understanding of the English language and of available support services.	2. Recommend that there be direct funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to Indian tribes and organizations for advocacy for the Indian elderly in the court systems, in corrections, and for programs which would provide the following: (a) Education (orientation) in: (1) Personal (civil) rights (2) When a lawyer is needed, how to engage a lawyer, what a lawyer should be expected to accomplish (3) Hiring and training of bi-lingual Indian Legal Aid staff, court interpreters, law enforcement personnel (4) Hiring and training Indian individuals to serve as ombudsmen (provide advocacy) for Indians in jail or in other encounters with law enforcement authorities (5) Guardianship (trust) (6) Estate planning, wills, probate

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Legal Problems

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	(7) Property rights (8) Rights relating to trust land (9) Credit (10) Taxes (11) Consumer fraud (12) Repossession
(b) Many elderly Indian defendants in non-tribal courts have no access to defender services and routinely plead guilty due to lack of funds for such services.	(b) Legal Aid
3. Elderly Indians living alone are often afraid of harrassment or violence.	3. Protection (security) through regular (tribal) police patrols or through special patrols established for that purpose.

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Health	
1. The state of health of the Indian elderly and care for the diseases of the aged is a continuous concern and need; there have never been sufficient funds to meet the total health care needs of the elderly. Due to inadequate funding levels, health needs of the Indian elderly are often given the lowest priority.	1. (a) Emphasis must be placed on comprehensive services for the Indian elderly in response to their special needs; these services must be better coordinated. (b) Each Indian Health Service Area should develop and implement comprehensive programs of geriatric medical care, either through direct service or through contract services. (c) All health service resources should be made known to the elderly before they need care for acute or chronic conditions. This service information should be disseminated and coordinated by a public service agency or the Social Security Administration.
2. *Indian people generally suffer deplorable health conditions when compared with other races in this country. This situation is compounded for the elderly Indian people. These conditions are further aggravated by the lack of funds for dental prosthetics, hearing aids, eyeglasses, psychological services, etc.	2. *That all health facilities be immediately upgraded to meet the specific standards of the Joint Commission of Accreditation of Hospitals.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Health (continued)	
3. *(a) Medical services for elderly Indians are at best inadequate to meet their needs. Several reasons for the above are: insufficient staffing, inadequate health facilities, and seeming lack of concern by the Administration, which is in a position to determine funding levels, for Indian Health Services.	3. *(a) That sufficient funds be allocated to finance all aspects of health services so as to provide complete health coverage.
(b) The Indian Health Service needs increased funds for: Eye/hearing care Dental Care Care for chronic illnesses, e.g. arthritis, diabetes, cancer, etc. Preventive Care Follow-up Care Prosthetic devices	(b) The Indian Health Service should be eligible for third party reimbursement under Medicare/ Medicaid/Health-Accident Insurance so that the patient can remain in the local Indian health facility.
4. *There is a lack of Indian professional medical staff to assist in upgrading medical services to elderly Indian people.	4. *(a) That educational grants be provided to encourage individual Indians who wish to pursue and complete professional health careers. (b) Continuous training for health career development must be emphasized. The director of the Indian Health Service should establish a chair of geriatric medicine in each Indian Medical Center.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Health (continued)	
5. There are apparent inconsistencies in eligibility criteria applied by the Indian Health Service in various parts of the country. In some areas, Indian people meeting all other criteria are no longer eligible after absence from their reservation for over a year.	5. (a) Eligibility criteria should be uniformly applied. (b) All United States Indians (and Alaska Natives) of ¼ or more degree of Indian blood should be issued I.D. cards by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and a system should be established to enable them to receive free medical aid anywhere in the United States; this should include both reservation and urban Indians. (c) The elderly should be allowed to choose their physician.
6. Indian people of all ages have, in the past, become ill with influenza much more frequently than the non-Indian population of the United States. Indian children and Indian elderly suffer many complications, and many die as a result of influenza.	6. All Indian people should be offered the influenza vaccine developed for high risk persons because all Indian people are at high risk in this regard.
7. Urban Indians are often excluded from services by the Indian Health Service, both direct and contract services.	7. Support is expressed for the delivery of health services to Indians living in urban areas, for urban Indian health clinics and referral programs, and for services for special health needs.

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Health (continued)	
8. Elderly Indian patients are often used as research subjects; there is usually no feedback on findings.	8. Elderly patients must be reassured and all procedures and diagnoses clearly explained to them.
9. Poor communication between Indian Health Service staff and patients; patients are often not informed of the significance of release documents signed for surgery; often there are religious conflicts (e.g. skin grafts in burn cases).	9. Interpreters must be made available to ensure elderly patients understand; medical staff must be trained in cultural sensitivities of patients; there is need for a patient advocate (ombudsman) in hospitals.
10. Very high incidence of diabetes and arthritis among the Indian elderly.	10. Special funds should be made available for arthritis and diabetes prevention and treatment.
11. In cases where initial emergency medical services are provided at non-IHS hospitals and the patient is transferred later to an IHS facility, the family is not always notified of the transfer.	11. The patient's family should be notified when a patient is transferred to another medical facility.
12. Lack of transportation and/or inadequate roads hamper the Indian elderly's access to health services and other complementary services.	12. (a) IHS facilities must be constructed so as to be accessible to Indian communities; there should be clinics in isolated areas. (The Northwest (Portland Area) e.g., is the only Indian Health Service Area which has no Indian hospital.)

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Health (continued)	(b) Transportation must be made available for both emergency and non-emergency medical care, including preventive medical care programs and nutrition programs. (c) Roads which must be traveled to reach health services must be improved and maintained.

NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING - 1976

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Mental Health	
1. *The social, physical, and spiritual well-being is a very important aspect of the American Indian. There are no funds available to finance well-rounded social or culturally-oriented activities for elderly American Indians.	1. *That sufficient funds be allocated for the elderly American Indian to develop and assure the continuance of activities which he deems important to his physical, spiritual and cultural well-being. Such activities might include, but not be limited to: (a) Clubs, such as social, sewing, cooking, arts and crafts, recreation, and gardening. These promote good health and keep the elderly from becoming lonely and depressed. (b) In some cases, educational type sessions might be desirable to fulfill those activities selected by the elderly American Indian.
2. The elderly Indian has been neglected and is considered a valuable resource by Indian tribes which needs to be cultivated and utilized by Indian tribes. The Indian culture is dying; younger tribal members are becoming like the dominant society; grandchildren don't speak the tribal language; show no respect or concern for their elders. As a result, elderly often become lonely and depressed.	2. The Indian elderly must be helped to become a valued part of the Indian community again; Indian tribes and groups should receive funding to involve the elderly in programs encouraging the preservation of the tribal culture, e.g. teaching language and legends to students; teaching crafts.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Mental Health (continued)	
3. Indian people from the same or similar tribal background are needed to work with Indian elders experiencing mental health problems; the values and behavior standards of the dominant culture as imposed by non-Indian counselors, social workers, and psychiatric staff often aggravate the problem and prevent its alleviation.	3. (a) Social services with Indian staff should be established on reservations. (b) Para-professionals of similar tribal background can be of more real help to their elderly than outsiders with higher professional credits and project staff criteria should be established accordingly.
4. Indian elderly people suffer emotional shock (isolation, language barrier) when removed from familiar environment to institutional shelter care.	4. Establish programs and train Indian staff to provide services enabling the elderly to remain in their homes or, if they need 24-hour care, provide live-in help. As a last resort, provide nursing homes on or near reservation.
5. Alcoholism is a problem for many Indian elderly.	5. Much greater emphasis must be placed on local alcoholism programs staffed with Indians and using traditional Indian methods to modify behavior (drinking habits).

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Nutrition	
1. *Most older Indians are malnourished. This is the result of both an inadequate nutritional education program and lack of familiar and nutritional foods. Present Federal food programs are not designed to meet the nutritional needs of the elderly Indians.	1. *(a) The U.S. Department of Agriculture and Office of Economic Opportunity (or its successor) must assist Indian tribes in developing a food program utilizing existing programs such as: commodity foods, food stamps, supplemental food, emergency food and medical services to fit the particular nutritional needs of the elderly Indian people. (b) The U.S. Department of Agriculture should contract directly with Indian tribes for administration of the Food Stamp Program. *(c) All Federal funds presently being allocated to existing nutritional education programs must be funded directly to Tribal groups or organizations to carry out the function of nutritional education to elderly Indians. *(d) That all nutritional programs be adequately funded to satisfy the nutritional needs of the elderly Indian.
2. Poor nutrition contributes to poor health and lower life expectancy.	2. (a) Nutrition programs should be extended from once a week to at least five times a week.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Nutrition (continued)	(b) Nutrition programs should include social interaction among the elderly and coordination with other supportive services.
3. Many Indian elderly lack cash for purchase of food stamps; they don't keep records of expenses which are required for food stamp eligibility determination.	3. (a) There should be special exemptions or provisions for the Food Stamp Program for the elderly as many are unable to qualify because their income might be from $.50 to $3.00 over the eligibility limit.
	(b) Provision should be made to lower the price of food stamps for the Indian elderly and make eligibility criteria more flexible.
4. Many prefer surplus commodities because there is no cash payment required, but do not know how to use unfamiliar food items.	4. Training of recipients in the use of commodities should be provided.
5. (a) The Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs are shirking their responsibilities to the elderly in the area of nutrition.	5. (a) More emphasis should be placed by these agencies on nutrition related services, including instruction in the preparation of special diet meals.
(b) Nutrition programs are not much use to persons without teeth!	(b) Programs for the elderly must be comprehensive and include coordination with other services.
6. Food prices, especially at trading posts in remote reservation areas, are too high, many Indian elderly have no access to shopping facilities in the cities.	6. Tribal cooperative food stores or mobile food cooperatives would answer this need. Tribes should receive funding for this purpose.

Subject: Physical Well-Being

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
Nutrition (continued)	
7. There are frequent occurrences of Indian people becoming ill from unaccustomed foods (e.g. milk, spinach) which are part of a prescribed nutrition program menu.	7. Nutrition programs should be flexible to incorporate traditional Indian foods and should be staffed with Indian personnel who are familiar and supportive of the respective Indian culture, can integrate the accustomed foods into the menus and design programs to meet local Indian needs.
8. There are not enough feeding programs to serve elderly Indian needs.	8. More feeding sites for Indian reservations; separate sites for Indians in urban areas (Indians want to be with other Indians).
9. Congregate feeding site requirements are unrealistic for some reservation and rural areas where Indian people live miles apart and have no transportation.	9. More flexible options to provide "Meals on Wheels".

Subject: Legislation

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
1. Viable solutions must be found to the many and varied unmet needs of the Indian elderly. Legislation channeling funding for such services through the various states works against the best interests of the Indian people.	1. (a) Historically, Indian tribes and Nations have had a unique relationship with the government of the United States; the Congress of the United States is therefore petitioned to amend the Older Americans Act to provide direct funding of programs to serve Indian elders to Indian tribes, Inter-Tribal Organizations, Native Villages (Alaska), and Urban Indian organizations upon request of the respective Tribal Council and other Indian or Alaska Native governing body. (b) All enabling legislation should include specific language referring to federally recognized tribes and all other like tribes, Nations, etc. The words "Indian" and "Federally recognized Tribe" should be made a part of all grants to such tribes. (c) The Indian elderly should be involved in the design, formulation, and implementation of all programs, including the Older Americans Act, from which they could benefit. All regulations authorized under this legislation request should be submitted to the various Indian tribes for consideration and input into development of regulations.

Subject: Legislation

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	
2. (a) The Federal-Indian relationship and trust responsibility need to be continued and strengthened, which concept dictates the direct funding method for tribal jurisdictional areas.	2. *The United States must reassure our elderly citizens that the policy concerning termination is no longer a national policy.
(b) Although the Federal Government has publicly declared its termination policy to be discontinued, insistence by a number of Federal Agencies, including the Administration on Aging, on Indian tribes working through State and local levels for program funding pursues the same policy.	
3. (a) The various states have never demonstrated the ability to deliver services to the Indian population, nor have they ever demonstrated any affirmative direction to provide services.	3. *That sections 303 Part (a) and section 612 of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended November 1970, be revised so that Indian tribes no longer have to go through State agencies for funding. This is necessary because of the lack of sympathy by most States for their Indian population. All funds for older Indian programs should be funded directly to Indian tribes.
(b) Indian tribes are often excluded or assigned lowest priority by State and Area Agencies. The 1975 amendments to the Older Americans Act did not measurably improve the conditions for direct funding of Indian tribes.	

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Legislation

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	
4. Most federal legislation concerned with funding programs which could benefit Indian people either completely omits direct funding provisions for Indian tribes or, as in the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, makes direct funding provisions so restrictive as to discourage attempts by tribes to obtain direct federal funding.	4. (a) A class action should be brought in Federal Court in behalf of federally recognized Indian tribes which would make possible unrestrictive direct funding to tribes under the Older Americans Act and all other Federal legislation concerned with the funding of programs which could benefit Indian people. (b) (1) Federal services to maintain and improve the health of the American Indian aging are mandated by the Federal government's historical and unique legal relationship with and resulting responsibility to the American Indian aging. The Congress of the United States and the respective officials are urged to adopt the following position with regard to State Plans under the Older Americans Act: (2) State Agencies on Aging must include in their State Plans and proposals submitted for funding to the Federal Government a statement to the effect that they are not addressing the needs of the Indian elderly, thus making it possible for Indian tribes to receive direct funding, until such time as the necessary legislative amendments have been made.

Subject: Legislation

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	
5. (a) Most Indian tribes and organizations experience great difficulty in securing adequate funding through State Agencies on Aging to provide necessary services for their elders.	5. (a) An agency should be created at the national level to administer programs to serve the elderly Indian. *(b) That an adequately staffed and funded Indian desk similar to Indian desks in other Federal agencies be established in the Administration on Aging or its successor. This office would act as a central point for information and an advocate for the needs of the Indian elderly. (c) Establish an Indian Desk (staff group) in Washington which would specifically concern itself with all problems of the Indian aged, provide technical assistance, and coordinate with other human resource services, as well as directing all funds from the Federal Government directly to all Indian tribes, bands or organizations, regardless of their region or status and according to their individual needs. (d) The Administration on Aging should establish a system whereby Indian tribes receive continuous notification of available programs and other pertinent information relating to services to the elderly.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Legislation

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	
6. (a) Current funding levels are inadequate to serve actual needs. (b) Most Indian tribes and organizations lack adequate resources to fund services to the elderly themselves or to provide necessary matching funds for securing government funds.	6. *(a) That agencies serving elderly Indians increase funding levels to Indian tribes so as to adequately serve their needs. (b) There should be provisions for earmarked (set aside) allocations to Indian tribes and organizations, not requiring matching funds, specifically for services to the Indian elderly in all legislative acts affecting services to the elderly. (c) The Administration on Aging should make planning grants to Indian tribes to identify the particular needs of the elderly on each reservation.
7. Title III and Title VII programs of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, restrict most Indian tribes and organizations because of the numerical language that would exclude tribes because of population criteria.	7. Appropriations by the Congress for Indian programs for services to the elderly shall be based on identified need rather than on any form of per capita basis.
8. One-year funding of projects is not sufficient to allow for full development of potential and leads to a built-in "failure factor".	8. The funding of all programs to serve Indian elders by the Administration on Aging or any other agency shall be for a minimum of five (5) years. Those programs which have demonstrated their effectiveness shall continue to be funded on an ongoing basis.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Legislation

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	
9. The criteria for the implementation of programs under the Older Americans Act are based on standard urban conditions and are not valid in Indian communities.	9. (a) Tribal statistical data should be considered a primary data source for programming data in lieu of the 1970 Census, which has proved to be inaccurate. (b) Tribal jurisdictional areas should be considered standard statistical areas where they are not now so considered. (c) The minimum age for eligibility for programs designed to serve the elderly should be lowered to 45 for the Indian elderly because of their lower life expectancy.
	10. *That a thorough and complete research program be developed to search, evaluate, and cause to be amended, existing laws and policies governing programs serving the elderly Indian.
	11. An update should be given to the national Indian community on the status of recommendations stemming from the 1971 White House Conference.

*Indicates statement or recommendation submitted at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and reaffirmed at the 1976 National Indian Conference on Aging.

Subject: Legislation

Problem or Need	Recommendation for Action
(continued)	12. The National Indian Planning Committee (on Aging) should be assigned as a permanent Task Force on Aging with direct HEW funding. 13. The Congress of the United States and the respective federal officials should keep the National Tribal Chairmen's Association informed of the status of these requests.

Exact Copy

HOPI TRIBE
RESOLUTION
H-105-76

WHEREAS, the Hopi Indian Tribe of Arizona is an independent, self-governing body politic by reason of its aboriginal right and existance and so recognized by the Government of the United States in its relations with the said Hopi Tribe; and,

WHEREAS, in the exercise of this right of self-government the Hopi Tribe recognizes its duty to meet the special needs of its elderly citizens which include, but are not limited to, the needs in adequate housing, day care, nursing home care, adequate nutrition, education programs and access to convenient transportation; and,

WHEREAS, these needs are viewed in the context of the Hopi way of life and therefore, must incorporate the cultural values and attitudes about aging and the role of the elderly in Hopi society within the structure of the clan and kinship system; and,

WHEREAS, these cultural values and attitude are not given equal weight or consideration in priority in determining eligibility criteria for Federal programs to benefit the elderly in the general society of the United States and as a consequence, the needs and priorities of the Hopi people are not accomodated under these circumstances which recognize standards and criteria not suited to the way in which the Hopi people envision enjoyment of life in old age; and,

WHEREAS, it is the belief and a right of the Hopi Tribe, that programs for the elderly, as well as all other tribal programs that benefit the Hopi people, are best achieved through the spirit and exercise of self-government as an incidence of its tribal sovereignty; and,

WHEREAS, the Hopi Tribe, while given opportunity to participate in behalf of its elderly under the programs of the Administration on Aging, would be placed in a position of accepting programs and entitlements less than that to which the Hopi elderly have a right, because such programs of the Administration on Aging give States an intervening authority in determining programs for the tribal elderly which is contradictory to tribal-federal relations and because such programs rely on criteria, such as population statistics, which can be detrimental to Hopi opportunity for adequate benefits.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Hopi Tribal Council, that they approve and support any changes in the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and related Acts, which will allow direct funding under the federal government for all programs to meet the special needs of its elderly, and to implement these programs consistent with its obligations to its citizens.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was regularly adopted by the Hopi Tribal Council in accordance with Article VI, Section 1(a), of the Hopi Tribal Constitution, on the 9th day of September, 1976, by a vote of 11 in favor, 0 opposed, 0 abstaining, with the Vice-Chairman not voting after full and free discussion on its merits.

/s/ Alvin Dashee
Alvin Dashee, Vice-Chairman
Hopi Tribal Council

ATTEST:

/s/ Leona J. Natseway
Leona J. Natseway, Secretary
Hopi Tribal Council

Exact Copy

SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

San Carlos, Arizona

June 17, 1976

RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS, the delegates from the San Carlos Apache Tribe wish to avail themselves of the opportunity extended by officials of the National Indian Conference on Aging in expressing tribal needs and recommendations; and

WHEREAS, the San Carlos Apache Tribe has long recognized the inadequacies and critical shortages of funds and facilities in trying to meet the overwhelming needs of its own elderly people:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the following recommendations be submitted as a part of the record of the NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING in the hope that these tribal appeals will be forwarded to all representatives of the Federal government responsible for meeting these needs:

1. *In responding to the lack of sufficient transportation for our elders, we request additional funds from the Federal government for buses and vehicles to meet the needs of our Apache aging people;*

2. *In our attempts to strengthen the emotional needs of our elderly, most of whom live in isolation and economic deprivation far removed from the benefits of family integration and Apache communal living, we strongly recommend that at least two nursing homes be built on the San Carlos Apache Reservation through Federal programs involved and urge the support for more social, cultural, and recreational activities;*

3. *In providing for adequate living conditions for our elderly and in order to meet the minimum standards of living common to all American people, we demand that added Federal dollars, staff, facilities and equipment be provided for not less than five years for: a) improved personal hygiene, b) additional number of hot meals; c) expanded day care and homemaker services; d) increased home construction, and repair and maintenance services; e) sufficient water, electricity, gas and sanitation for Apache elderly homes; f) adequate eye, dental and medical care; g) added emergency services on a 24-hour basis and h) community education to help understand the unique needs of the elderly Apaches.*

4. *In our continuous effort to seek needed help for the Apache aged on our reservation, we ask that whenever possible, our Tribe be informed immediately about the various Federal and State programs (such as the "Green Thumb" program), as they become available and which may be of benefit to our elderly people;*

5. *In advocating for less and less red-tape by the various agencies involved, we request that more and more consideration be given to the elderly by giving the benefit of doubts to the aged by administrators of these agencies, rather than carry out Federal regulations in a stringent manner to the detriment of our elderly people, such as in setting eligibility standards, in weighing elderly income factors, in the use of "scare" tactics in the form of letters repeatedly sent to our elders, in determing criteria for buying food stamps, and in providing for minimum nutritional needs wherever surplus commodities are received by the elderly.*

6. *In pursuing the grave need for maintaining the sovereignty of our Apache Tribe which includes the sovereignty of our elderly, we strongly urge the support for the recognition of all tribal sovereignties wherever Federal and State programs for the elderly are involved.*

7. *In addition to the above recommendations we support the applicable concerns expressed by Indian delegates to the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and request that officials of this Conference be authorized to follow-up on measures to incorporate the 1971 Indian elderly concerns in all current Federal programs.*

8. *We further appeal to delegates of this Indian Conference on Indian aging that in carrying out all of our recommendations, we ask for the complete revision of proposed amendments to the Older Americans Act which will allow State governments to handle Elderly Indian programs, and in its place, we recommend that wording be included which would provide for direct funding to the various Indian tribes.*

/s/ Buck Kitcheyan
Buck Kitcheyan
Tribal Chairman
SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

(Exact Copy)

STATEMENT

OF NEEDS OF THE

ELDERLY IN THE NAVAJO NATION

The following is a statement of needs of the elderly in the Navajo Reservation which was developed at the first National Indian Conference on Aging, sponsored by the National Tribal Chairmen's Association in Phoenix, Arizona, June 15, 16, 17, 1976.

Content for the Statement was developed by five caucus groups. Each of which considered the details of one of the five "Workshop Topics" of the Conference. The discussions were conducted entirely in the Navajo language with maximum involvement by the elderly representatives of the Delegation.

PRESENTED HEREIN IS:

I. A resolution of the Navajo Delegation supporting legislation authorizing the Federal Government to provide direct funding to Indian Tribes for services for the Aging. (See Section VI)

Also herein presented are statements defining the specific needs of the elderly on the Navajo Reservation in the areas of: Physical well-being, Income, Environment and Legal problems.

II. PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

1. Hospital Care

a. Old age Navajos in many cases are neglected in getting adequate medical care in PHS hospitals.

b. The complaint of the elders are not heard by relatives as well as health and medical workers.

c. When an old aged person is ill, he is not taken to a physician until he is seriously ill or developing complications.

d. There is a serious lack of transportation that further contributes to delayed medical attention.

e. It is considered that the elderly are not receiving adequate medical services on the reservation.

2. Outpatient Care

a. The elderly are not receiving adequate service in dental care, life care, acquiring aids such as hearing aid, eye glasses, false teeth, etc.

b. *Educational information and instructions are not provided adequately in the areas of preventive medicines and personal hygiene due to lack of proper interpretation by Navajo health personnel.*

c. *Emergency service is grossly inadequate on the Reservation.*

d. *Regarding medicaid and medicare insurance, an intensive educational program should be developed to assist the old age who carry such insurance in understanding and using these insurances properly.*

e. *Old age Navajos need Health diagnostic and treatment services in areas of diabetics, hypertension, obesity and nutrition.*

3. *Mental Health Services*

It is recommended that mental health, social services of IDHS, Tribe, and BIA should in a cooperative manner develop and implement programs in recreational crafts, counseling and educationa. projects to foster more community involvement.

4. *Alcoholism and Drug Abuse*

a. *Mental Health and Social Service Agencies should work with other related agency in developing educational program and awareness of alcohol and drug abusements.*

b. *Half-way houses and other necessary facilities where rehabilitation services can be provided should be established for the Navajo elderly on the reservation.*

5. *In-Home Services*

a. *Care of elderly person in their own home is grossly lacking. The elders are without proper care due to neglect by the children and their inadequate knowledge in providing proper care. The children of the elderly person needs to be trained in providing proper home care, purchasing and preparation of foods.*

b. *Educational research projects should be developed and conducted to further the benefits and improvements of our Navajo traditional foods.*

c. *The combination of food stamps and commodity surplus food services should be made available to the Navajo elderly.*

6. *Communications*

a. *The elderly in the more rural areas of the reservation are isolated and lack communication with others.*

b. Due to lack of electrical power there is no television or radio and thus are further isolated.

c. The elderly need visitation contact by outreach workers who can stop by to bring news and at the same time to check on the immediate needs of the elderly.

7. Final Expenses

a. Final expenses create real hardship for the families of the elderly. Resources are needed to help meet these rising expenses, at present only those with very low incomes are assisted.

8. Equipment for the Sick

a. There is urgent equipment needs for the sick and disabled. For example: artificial limbs, walkers, hospital type beds, and portable toilets, etc.

9. Nutrition:

a. Malnutrition is a pressing and continuing problem among the Navajo elderly. There is a need for additional nutrition program to supplement the three Title VII Nutrition programs on the reservation. Because of the vast distances on the reservation, there is no way to provide either congregate site meals or meals on wheels for many older persons who are not getting adequate nutrition to stay healthy. The present three programs also need additional funding.

III. INCOME

a. The elderly Navajo should have an income which would permit him to live the rest of his life in health, decency, and dignity.

b. That benefits be extended to all male and female elderly upon reaching the age of eligibility regardless of their participation during previous periods of employment.

c. A large percentage of elderly Indian people do not have sufficient income to cover housing and utility costs of existing programs along with the other necessities of life. The employment needs of the Indian elderly are not met.

d. The elderly Indians must be permitted to work or earn income for as long as they want or are able. They should not be required to forfeit parts of other benefits when continuing to earn.

e. That manpower programs be designed to retain the people on or near the homelands of the elderly.

IV. ENVIRONMENT

1. Nursing Homes

a. There is a need for nursing homes to be located in close proximity of the home community of the older person so he could stay in touch with family and friends.

b. Federal funds should be made available to the Navajo Nation for the design, construction and operations of these facilities on the local levels.

c. Indian Nursing Homes or Sheltered Care Facilities on the reservation should not have any state controls imposed on them, rather federal regulations should govern these facilities, similar to the Indian Health Service Hospitals.

d. Navajo design of nursing homes are important because present models do not take consideration of the social, emotional and physical needs of the Navajo elderly.

2. Housing

a. A large percentage of elderly Navajos do not have sufficient income to cover for the cost of housing and utilities.

b. Program policies governing housing should not be restricted but should be adaptable to the housing needs of the elderly and their financial capability. Wherever necessary, provisions of housing at no cost should be provided for the Navajo elderly.

3. Home Repairs and Maintenance

a. We urge the continuation of present ONEO assistance in repairs and maintenance of dwellings. More resources of this type are needed particularly for hogan type homes.

4. Winterization and Weatherization of Homes

a. Many Navajo elderly live in inadequate housing that is too cold in winter and too hot in the summer.

b. There is a need for material and labor to make homes safer and more healthful for older people who cannot afford to improve their homes themselves.

5. Fuel

a. Lack of electricity and fuel cause serious needs among the elderly for heating and cooking purposes.

b. Funds are needed for the purchase and delivery of fuels to aging persons who have no means of obtaining them for themselves.

6. Water

a. We urge the implementation and extension of public law 86-121 to provide water for the elderly Navajos.

7. Electricity

a. Although huge power lines cover the Reservation, many Navajo families are entirely without access to these power resources.

b. This hardship is expecially difficult for the elderly because it means that refrigeration is not available to them for preserving food and budget meals.

c. They have no recreational means of radio and television, nor do they have physical comforts of lights, fans, etc., which are basic comforts for people outside the reservation.

8. Senior Citizens Centers

a. Social and recreational opportunities should seriously be established for the elderly.

b. These centers can serve dual purposes of providing supportive services, and a constructive means of helping the elderly maintain the customs of the culture.

9. Day Care Centers

a. There is a need for several kinds of Day Care Centers that would provide the maximum of benefits for the elderly:

1. Community Day Care Centers for children but where the elderly can serve in taking care of the young ones.

2. Visitation Day Care Service where outreach workers can call on the elderly to assist in their needs and problems.

3. *Day Care Facilities where the aging can spend the entire day or stay overnight for short periods of time without the lack of care or companionship.*

b. *These facilities need to be built near Chapter Houses and utilities sources for maximum benefit and reduce mammoth problems of transportation.*

10. *Transportation*

a. *There is a need for the construction and improving of roads in the entire reservation.*

b. *Transportation is very limited with no cross-reservation mobility sources. Most of the elderly are not in a position to drive or own a vehicle for their own transportation.*

c. *Because of this lack of transportation, the Navajo elderly cannot acquire those necessities and supplies which would assure them of a normal and healthy life.*

d. *There is a need for additional vehicles, mileage allowances, fuel and personnel to operate transportation services both in and outside the reservation*

11. *Homemaker Services*

a. *The present ONEO Homemaker program should be continued and increased. Among the elderly there is a continual need for shopping, laundry, house cleaning, food preparations and moral support.*

V. *Legal*

1. *Legal Accessibility*

a. *The elderly Navajo does not have local accessibility to legal services.*

b. *Because of language barriers and understanding of the process the elderly are a vulnerable target group.*

c. *Legal services would also afford the elderly with protection and an improved sense of security.*

d. *There is a need for elderly Navajos now residing in public domain land to secure releases for the purchase of land for home-sites.*

VI. *Proposed Resolution of the Navajo Delegation*
Conference on Aging
National Tribal Chairmen's Association

Requesting the NTCA to Support Direct Funding of Older Americans' Assistance Programs Within the Navajo Nation

WHEREAS:

1. *There are over 14,000 older Navajo Americans residing within the Navajo Nation; and*

2. *The Navajo Nation extends over three different states, over ten Counties and three Federal Regions; and*

3. *State programs designed to assist Older Americans have often failed to provide equal opportunity for access to programs or equal levels of services to Navajo Older Americans; and*

4. *Federal and state regulations and guidelines are often inappropriate and unworkable in the unique environment of the Navajo Nation;*

5. *State programs have failed to take into account the special problems of Navajo Older Americans and Navajo input has not been used in designing these programs; and*

6. *The poverty which is an unwelcome companion of almost all Navajo Older Americans makes it critical that programs designed to relieve this poverty be made available to Navajo Older Americans; and*

7. *The direct funding of Older Americans' programs, specially designed to meet the unique problems of Navajo Older Americans, and uniformly available throughout the Navajo Nation under the sponsorship of an organization designated by the Navajo Tribal Council will make the lives of the affected Navajo people more meaningful and carry out the intent of the Congress as expressed in the Older Americans Act of 1965.*

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Navajo delegation to the Conference on Aging of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, representing the Navajo Tribal Council and the Navajo people requests the NTCA to support the direct funding of Older Americans Assistance Programs within the Navajo Nation from the Federal Government to the Navajo people through the sponsorship of an organization designated by the Navajo Tribal Council.

(Exact Copy)

Position Paper
by
Elsie Basque
Boston Indian Council

The first thing I would like to do is to express my thanks for this opportunity to speak to you on the feelings and needs of the more mature Indian people.

My name is Elsie Basque. I am a Micmac woman from Boston, Massachusetts. And like many other Native men and women of my age, I face the problems, the frustrations of being an older Native American. This does not mean that I am here to complain, to ask for sympathy for those of us who have lived more years than you. In the Indian world, it is not necessary to go begging. We are a proud people, no matter what age, what background. And yet, the facts of life are there. They can not be avoided. To speak of the past, of the time when age was equal to respect is not enough. It ignores the realities of a world where older people are treated as second-class citizens. Where our needs come last. Where our lives are placed on the shelf. Too often, we are expected to become spectators to the drama of life, not participants. We are put on the sidelines. Left on the bench.

There was a time when this was not true. When age and experience was a vital and dynamic part of the Native culture. Traditionally, the elders were held in high regard. They were listened to, honored, and included in the on-going life of the Indian community. There was no shame in having lived a good and full life. On the contrary, the older Indian was considered wise and knowledgeable. When problems arose, it was our answers, our advice and counsel, to which the people turned. We were the guides, the conscience, of the Indian nation. We were as much a part of tribal life as anyone else. We had our place, our home, among the family of Native people.

Now, the story has changed. Especially for those of us who must live in the cities. Our place has been lost. Our voice has been ignored. We find ourselves, like all older people, left with only pieces of life. There is no room in this society for us. We are extra, the stage props to a world concerned with youth, with what is new.

To speak more directly, to give you an idea of what I mean, I would like to outline three of the major areas of concern for the older Indian.

First, there is the question of adequate housing. It goes without saying that the majority of Native people in urban centers must live in substandard housing. In Boston, it is not uncommon to find

three or four families sharing the same apartment. Because of unemployment, which affects some 55% of our population, the Indian people are not able to afford decent living conditions. This is hard enough on younger men and women, but for the elderly, it is critical. It forces them to become dependent on those who can ill afford to share either the space or cost to maintain an elderly person. Compounding the problem is the fact that older Indian people do not have the income to help in supporting a household. On limited allowances, either from welfare or other sources, the more mature Native person becomes a charity case.

Special homes for the elderly, already overcrowded by non-Indians, are not the answer. In many instances, they are far too expensive for Native people to afford. And even if they can meet the cost, the older Indian finds the environment provided by these homes sterile and disorienting. The so-called "rest homes" or "nursing homes" are a poor substitute for the warmth and security of an Indian family. If anything, they only maximize the loneliness and frustration which older Native people must endure.

Housing is a number one priority for the older Indian. Restricted in movement and opportunity, the place where our elderly must live is critical. It is ridiculous to expect that such a person can find real peace of mind either in an alien environment or in the cramped living conditions provided by city slums. This situation is a breeding ground for despair. It robs the elderly of the one pleasure they need the most: a comfortable place in which to live.

For this reason, I would strongly recommend that special attention be paid to providing decent, secure housing for the older Indian. This could be done either by direct assistance to the elderly themselves, or by offering supplemental aid to those families which include an older man or woman in their household.

The second concern for the more mature Native person is health. For the non-Indian society, old age is often defined by a cut-off point that has no reference to Native life. By this, I mean that a non-Indian is considered elderly at the age of retirement, 60 or 65. But few of our people enjoy such longevity. Native people in an urban environment have a much shorter life expectancy than the dominant society. In Boston, the average is somewhere around age 50.

The reason for this is very complex. It involves a number of factors, and varies with each individual. But in general, it can be stated that poor nutrition, inadequate medical care, and alcoholism play a major role. In other words, the Native person grows old much sooner than the non-Indian. Physically and psychologically, the Indian man or woman experiences the damaging effects of a life of poverty, disease, and neglect.

The end result is that Indian people cannot be measured by the same standards as the rest of society. Their needs are not the same as those of other races or ethnic groups.

Suffering this condition, the older Indian person has special health needs. For one thing, proper treatment in anything other than a welfare clinic is so expensive that it excludes the older Indian. The long lines at most charity wards are not only humiliating, they are a direct threat to the health and well-being of Native people. Few Indian people, especially the elderly, will endure the gauntlet of waiting rooms and clinics. Consequently, the older person rarely receives the kind of medical attention adequate to their needs.

The other problem is the cost of prescriptions and drugs. Even with federal programs such as medicaid and medicare, the Indian man or woman remains isolated from proper treatment. Language difficulties, embarrassment, or ignorance keep our older people from enjoying the full benefits of such programs. Too often, the age restrictions on these programs restrict the Indian person. The alternative is the kind of medical isolation which accounts for the early death rate in our population.

The facts of life for health care in America are clear: it is an extremely expensive proposition. For this reason, I would also urge that more comprehensive programs be funded within the Indian community to provide preventive health care. This involves increased attention to both basic nutrition and alcoholism. Further, I would suggest that medical programs make special allowance for the Native American elderly by recognizing that our people reach old age at a much earlier time than is normal for the non-Indian. And finally, I believe it is essential that those older Native persons be granted the right to seek the services of the physician of their choice, rather than being subjected to the shame and discomfort of public clinics and hospital wards.

The third concern for the older Indian might be called the "happiness factor". This is not an idle issue. As I mentioned earlier, the traditional place of the more mature Indian was sound. In our society, the elders were an essential part of tribal life. This has been largely taken away by the dominant social order of the Europeans. Like the non-Indian, the older Native American must contend not only with health and living conditions, but with the more subtle problems of loneliness and alienation. To state it bluntly, the issue is a matter of personal value. The question which confronts the older Indian is where he or she fits in. What purpose they have in the youth oriented culture of modern America.

This difficulty cannot be solved by offering the elderly simple diversions. No amount of shuffleboard, checkers, or television can replace a lifetime of activity, of real meaning. What the older Indian needs is respect. A place in the Native community. A feeling of belonging.

Providing for this need is much more difficult than offering housing or health care. It is less tangible, but certainly no less real or necessary. In one way, it involves changing the mental attitude of the younger generations. But for Indian people, that is not as impossible as it may appear. Our culture has a tradition of respect for the elders. What we need is a chance to rekindle those ancient feelings. We need to return to the values of Native society.

To accomplish this, it will be necessary to provide for Indian culture. Let the older Indian have an opportunity to regain the dignity and purpose we once enjoyed. I would recommend that funds be set aside for this specific need. Indian centers, such as the one in Boston, should be able to offer meaningful employment to those older persons who want to share their experience and skills with the younger generations. And if employment is not the goal, then they should have the ability to provide social and recreational opportunities to the elderly. It is extremely important that Indian people have the chance to interact with one another. Programs for the more mature Indian people should be a definite priority for all Native American centers. If not, then the elderly are left idle and useless. They are forced into a kind of isolation that is dehumanizing and hopeless. The older Indian person has a lifetime of knowledge and experience. It is a sad waste to see this vital contribution ignored because of a lack of attention or money.

One final point that should be made is in regard to transportation. Few older Indian people have the means of transportation necessary to make their lives more enjoyable or productive. Either because of a lack of funds for public transportation or of private means, the elderly are kept immobile. Some allowance must be made for these people to have a way to get around. It's that simple. No one likes to be trapped in one room, but too often that is exactly the condition of our elderly. For this reason, special provision for transportation for the older generation is needed. This could be offered with a minimal amount of expense or inconvience. And yet, without it, the elderly Indian man or woman must resign themselves to a world of four walls. I strongly recommend that transportation be made a top priority for all Indian programs. The older Indian person deserves this chance to enjoy the activity and pleasures which other people take for granted.

In conclusion, let me again thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of the elders of the Boston Indian community. As I have said, we do not come begging. We are proud of who and what we are. We are proud to be Native men and women. But it is time that our voice was heard. It is time we regained our rightful place in the Indian world.

Follow-Up

Follow-up on the recommendations will fall into three basic categories:

1. *Advocacy for necessary legislative amendments opening legal avenues to remedial action.*

2. *Advocacy for changes in policy, criteria, and operating procedures of service provider agencies not requiring legislative changes.*

3. *Advocacy in specific cases of individual tribes and their members where conditions affecting them can be remedied through intercession with the appropriate agencies responsible for serving them.*

Remedial action to serve the needs of the Indian elderly is not entirely contingent upon increased allocations of funds, although in a number of program areas this will undoubtedly be the case. A very important part of the total follow-up effort will consist of better coordination of the programs of a number of agencies and better utilization of available resources. (There are, e.g., many Indian elders who are unaware of their eligibility for certain Social Security or Veterans benefits.) Conversely, there may be Federal, State, or local agencies which, for one reason or another, have not assumed responsibility for serving the eligible Indian segment of their target populations.

Progress Report

Since adjournment of the National Indian Conference on Aging, the following actions have been taken in response to Conference recommendations:

The National Indian Task Force on Aging, which was elected at the Conference, met immediately following adjournment of the Conference, elected officers, and determined its broad objectives in line with the priorities identified by Conference participants. Officers elected were:

Don M. Mabray	*Cherokee*	*Muskogee Area*	*Chairman*
Robert Pinezaddleby	*Kiowa*	*Anadarko Area*	*Vice-Chairman*
Larry Curley	*Navajo*	*Phoenix Area*	*Secretary*
Madeline Colliflower	*Gros Ventre*	*Billings Area*	*Treasurer*

At a meeting in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on August 24 and 25, 1976, the Task Force elected eight additional members to its Board of Directors and voted to incorporate under the name "National Indian Council on Aging" as a non-profit corporation in the District of Columbia with headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and to submit a proposal for funding of a three-year follow-up project to the Administration on Aging.

Current members of the National Indian Council on Aging are:

	COUNCIL MEMBER:	TRIBAL AFFILIATION:	REPRESENTING:
X	Joseph F. Abeyta	Santa Clara Pueblo	Albuquerque Area*
XX	Syble Askenette	Hoopa	Phoenix Area* (Nevada Indian Tribes)
XX	Ramona Azure	Assiniboine	Billings Area* (Montana)
XX	Cecelia Blanchard	Kickapoo of Oklahoma	Anadarko Area*
X	Madeline Colliflower	Gros Ventre	Billings Area* (Montana)
X	arry Curley	Navajo	Phoenix Area* (Arizona)
XX	Louva Dahozy	Navajo	Navajo Area*
	Joseph De La Cruz	Quinault	Portland Area*
XX	Claude Devers	Pauma	Sacramento Area*
	Lorena L. Dixon	Luiseno Pauma	Sacramento Area* (Southern California)
X	George Effman	Klamath	Sacramento Area* (California Bay Area)
	Clarence Francis	Penobscot	New England Area
	Josephine Goodwin	Chippewa	Minneapolis Area* (Minnesota)
	Jennie Guillen	Chumash	California Urban Areas
	Robert E. Holmes	Ottawa	Phoenix Area* (Utah)
XX	Allan Jemison	Seneca	Central Area* (New York State)
	Anna John	Oneida	Minneapolis Area* (Wisconsin)
	George P. LaVatta	Shoshone-Bannock	Oregon Urban Areas

X - Denotes member, Board of Directors
XX - Denotes alternate, Board of Directors
*Denotes organizational areas of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association

	COUNCIL MEMBER:	TRIBAL AFFILIATION:	REPRESENTING:
X	Sherman Lillard	Eastern Cherokee	Central Area* (North Carolina)
X	Don Nabray	Cherokee of Oklahoma	Muskogee Area*
	Alvina Mofsie	Winnebago	New York Urban Areas
X	Cecelia Montgomery	Oglala Sioux	Aberdeen Area* (South Dakota Urban Areas)
X	Sharon Olin	Athabaskan	Juneau Area* (pending confirmation)
XX	Theda M. Olson	Cheyenne River Sioux	Aberdeen Area*
	Arlene Perry	Papago-Pima	Arizona Urban Areas
X	Rev. Bob Pinezaddleby	Kiowa	Anadarko Area* (Oklahoma Urban Areas)
	Jess J. Stevens	Apache	Phoenix Area* (Arizona)
X	Sophie Thompson	Navajo	Navajo Area*
	Winifred Tiger	Cherokee	Central Area* (Florida)
X	Leonard Tomaskin	Yakima	Portland Area* (Washington)
XX	Adeline Wanatee	Sac & Fox of the Mississippi	Minneapolis Area* (Iowa)
XX	Pearl Warren	Makah	Washington State Urban Areas
X	Chauncina White Horse	Oglala Sioux	Minneapolis Area* (Illinois Urban Areas)
	Cecil Williams	Papago	Phoenix Area* (Arizona)
	Vacant		Albuquerque Area (1 slot)
	Vacant		Juneau Area (1 slot)
	Vacant		Muskogee Area (1 slot)

X - Denotes member, Board of Directors
XX - Denotes alternate, Board of Directors
*Denotes organizational areas of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association

COUNCIL MEMBER:	TRIBAL AFFILIATION:	REPRESENTING:
Vacant		Urban Areas of Nevada (1 slot)
Vacant		California Tribes (1 slot)

Also at the Tulsa meeting, resolutions submitted at the National Indian Conference on Aging and referred to the Task Force for action were reviewed and voted on. Council members also adopted by-laws and Articles of Incorporation and approved a Letter of Agreement between the Council and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association delineating the continued close working relationship between the two organizations. A legal counsel based in Washington, D. C., was appointed by the Council to provide legal expertise and legislative liaison.

The Council Chairman and the Project Coordinator of the National Indian Conference on Aging project traveled to Washington, D. C., and met with representatives of the Administration on Aging, including the Commissioner, Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, and of the Indian Health Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to establish cooperation and bring about coordination of efforts with these agencies.

Follow-up on support of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (S. B. 522) was conducted through Representative Theodore Risenhoover (Oklahoma) with the House Select Committee on Aging and through Senator Dewey Bartlett (Oklahoma) and staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Aging. A telegram was sent to the President, urging him to sign this legislation.

Consistent follow-up on all Conference recommendations is continuing, and the Indian community will be kept informed of developments through a newsletter which will be published by the National Indian Council on Aging.

Comprehensive Report To Be Issued

Following publication of this summary report on Conference proceedings, a more comprehensive report will be issued in printed form which will include in its appendix all input submitted by Indian tribes and individuals in written form. It will also include research material on the subject of the Indian elderly available to the project. It is hoped that this report will become a reference source on the Indian elderly.

In order to make the printed report as comprehensive as possible, we are requesting additional written input from Indian individuals and tribal governments, agencies serving the Indian elderly, and individuals who have prepared research papers on the subject of the unmet needs of the Indian elderly, remedial action required, and statistics reinforcing

these statements. The sources of such material will, of course, be indicated. Please address all such contributions no later than January 15, 1977, to:

National Indian Conference on Aging
P. O. Box 7007
Phoenix, Arizona 85011

Conclusion

The National Indian Conference on Aging held June 15-17, 1976, in Phoenix, Arizona, was the first of its kind. There were many expressions of gratitude to the National Tribal Chairmen's Association for its leadership role in serving as the catalyst for this historic gathering of the Indian elders and to Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner on Aging, for his wholehearted support, both financially and philosophically, of the first National Indian Conference on Aging. (Refer to Attachment D for overview of Conference evaluations.)

As part of their evaluation of the Conference, participants overwhelmingly expressed the hope that there would be other, similar national conferences in the future to ensure the continuity of nationwide Indian involvement. The majority of members of the National Indian Council on Aging consider it premature to hold a follow-up conference before 1978 since the conditions requiring remedial action call for concentrated efforts over a period of several years. Council members feel confident that, by 1978, they will be able to report progress in many areas of services to the Indian elderly.

A number of facts about Conference participants emerged very early in the proceedings. There was generally expressed appreciation of the fact that, for the first time in the history of Indian conferences, individual Indian elders had the opportunity to express publicly their views on their problems, instead of being a captive audience for numbers of professional speakers.

The seriousness with which the Indian elders approached their participation could serve as a model to any group of conference participants. They demonstrated that they had given a great deal of thought to the subjects discussed and, in many cases, came prepared with resolutions and recommendations which had been developed at meetings of the elderly in individual Indian communities.

Another realization which emerged very clearly from the Conference was the fact that the Indian elders, who once occupied the place of honor in the Indian society, are worthy of regaining that stature in full measure. Under the pressures of the surrounding non-Indian society, the younger Indian generation has gradually begun to adopt an attitude of neglect and disrespect of its elders, never giving thought to the fact that, as President Wendell Chino of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association pointed out, the Indian elders are the guardians and the repository of that cultural tradition which makes the Indian people unique.

In addition to the tangible improvements in services to the Indian elderly which will be the objectives of the National Indian Council on Aging, renewed recognition of the value of the Indian elders to the Indian community is a goal which will be pursued at the same time.

APPENDIX

(Attachment A)

NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING

Sponsored By The

NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION

JUNE 15-17, 1976

RAMADA INN EAST, 3801 E. VAN BUREN, PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Monday, June 14

3:00-10:00 p.m.	Registration - Main Lobby	

Tuesday, June 15

6:45-8:00 a.m.	Breakfast - Ballroom	
8:00 a.m.	Registration Continued	
9:00 a.m.	Conference Convenes in Ballroom	
	Call to Order	Wendell Chino, President NTCA, presiding
	Introductions	
	Welcome	Buck Kitcheyan, President Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona
	Welcome	Representative of the Navajo Nation
	Opening Address	Wendell Chino
9:30 a.m.	Welcome	Harry Holland, Chairman Governor's Task Force on Retirement and Aging
9:45 a.m.-12:00 noon	Panel - National Planning Committee: Description and Objectives of Workshops	
	Response from the Audience	
	Announcements	
	Break into Individual Workshops	

I. Income
II. Personal Environment
III. Legal Problems
IV. Physical Well-being
V. Legislation

This Conference is supported, in part, by a grant, No. 91-A-775, from the Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

12:30-1:30 p.m.	Lunch - Ballroom	Entertainment
1:30-4:00 p.m.	Workshops Reconvene	
6:00 p.m.	Dinner - Ballroom	Entertainment
8:00 p.m.	Chicken Scratch - Colonnade Room	

Wednesday, June 16

6:45-8:00 a.m.	Breakfast - Ballroom	
8:00 a.m.	Registration Continued	
8:30 a.m.	Call to Order	Wendell Chino, presiding
	Announcements	
9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon	Workshop Sessions Continued	
12:30-1:30 p.m.	Lunch - Ballroom	Entertainment
1:30 p.m.	Reconvene	
	Panel Presentations: Service Provider Agencies	
	Response from the Audience	
4:00 p.m.	Adjournment	
6:00 p.m.	Dinner - Ballroom	Entertainment
8:00 p.m.	Pow Wow - Colonnade Room	

Thursday, June 17

6:45-8:00 a.m.	*Breakfast - Ballroom*	
8:00 a.m.	*Registration Continued*	
8:30 a.m.	*Call to Order*	*Wendell Chino, presiding*
	Announcements	
8:45 a.m.	*Panel of Elderly - Unmet Needs*	
9:15 a.m.	*Workshop Reports*	
11:30 a.m.-12:00 noon	*Keynote Address*	*Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner on Aging*
	Response from the Audience	
12:30-1:30 p.m.	*Lunch - Colonnade Room* *Lunch - Arcade Room*	*Entertainment* *Entertainment*
1:30 p.m.	*Workshop Reports Concluded; Resolutions and Recommendations Formulated and Adopted*	
3:00 p.m.	*Summary of Recommendations and Projections for the Future*	*Wendell Chino*
	Response from the Audience	
	Adjournment	

The National Tribal Chairmen's Association extends its appreciation for the cooperation of the following Agencies and Organizations:

Arizona Indian Action for the Elderly -
Alice S. Norris (Papago Tribe), Chairperson

The Indian Tribes of Arizona, Nevada, Utah and the Navajo Nation, who formed the nucleus of this effort

The Administration on Aging - Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner

The Bureau of Indian Affairs - Morris S. Thompson, Commissioner

The Phoenix Area Office, BIA - John Artichoker, Jr., Area Director
J. Bart Graves, (Acting) Area Social Worker

The Arizona Department of Economic Security - John L. Huerta, Director

Native American Elders United - Joe Braswell, Chairman

The Indian Health Service

The Phoenix Area Indian Health Board

The Native American Senior Citizens' Center of Phoenix, Arizona

The Phoenix Indian Center

Southwest Indian Development, Inc.

The Inter-Tribal Bowling League of Phoenix, Arizona

The City of Phoenix, LEAP - Section on Aging and the Office of the Mayor

ACTION - Senior Companions

Title IV Program, Longview School, Phoenix, Arizona

The Association of American Indian Social Workers

The North American Indian Women's Association

and the many Indian individuals who gave their time and effort to make this Conference possible

WORKSHOP TOPICS*

I. INCOME

A. Employment

B. Training

C. Education

D. Social Security
   a. Title XX
   b. S.S.I.

E. General Assistance (BIA)

F. State Income Maintenance Programs

G. TWEP Program

H. Title IX

I. CETA

J. Retirement

II. ENVIRONMENT

A. Nursing Homes

B. Housing

C. Home Repair and Maintenance

D. Winterization; Heating-Cooling

E. Sanitation

F. Utilities-Water, Electricity, Gas

G. Senior Citizen Centers

H. Day Care

I. Transportation
   a. Escort Services

J. Homemaker Services
   a. Shopping Services
   b. Laundry Services
   c. House Cleaning Services

III. LEGAL PROBLEMS

A. Legal Aid

B. Ombudsman

C. Guardianship

D. Consumer Protection

E. Discrimination on Basis of Age, Race

F. Protective Services

G. Availability of Bilingual Aides in Courts, Jails, on Law Enforcement Staffs

*Basic topics determined at National Planning Committee Meeting, developed further into sub-topics. (Based on the recommendations of the Special Concerns Session on the Elderly Indian at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging)

WORKSHOP TOPICS (continued)

IV. PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

A. Health
   a. Hospital Care
   b. Out-Patient Care
      1. Clinic (General)
      2. Dental Care
      3. Eye Care, Glasses
      4. Hearing Aids; Prostheses
      5. Preventive Medicine
      6. Personal Hygiene
      7. Emergency Services
   c. Medicaid-Medicare-Insurance
   d. Mental Health
      1. Isolation (Alienation)
      2. Recreation; Crafts
      3. Counselling
      4. Community Involvement
   e. Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Rehabilitation
   f. In-Home Services
   g. Escort Services

B. Nutrition
   a. "Meals on Wheels"; EFMS
   b. Title VII Programs
   c. Food Stamps-Commodities
   d. Food Co-Ops
   e. Acceptance of Traditional Foods

V. LEGISLATION

A. Direct Funding

B. Federal/Tribal Relationships
   a. Tribal Sovereignty
   b. Self-Determination

C. State/Tribal Relationships

D. Organizational Structure

E. Agencies' Rules and Regulations
   a. Law versus Policy
   b. Criteria invalid for Indian Programs
      1. Title VII
      2. Title XX
      3. Other Programs
      4. Age Limitations
   c. Statistical Criteria
      1. Inadequacy of U. S. Census
      2. Acceptance of Tribal Statistics
      3. Use of Indian Population Statistics by Agencies to Justify Funding

(Attachment B)

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS *

Mr. Reyes Abeita
Rt. 9, Box 6
Albuquerque, NM 87105

Mr. Joseph Abeyta, Sr.
P.O. Box 248
Espanola, NM 87532

Mrs. Orlinda Abeyta
P.O. Box 248
Espanola, NM 87532

Mr. Pete Acosta
P.O. Drawer 1193
Globe, AZ 85501

Lt. Gov. Martin Aguilar
Rt. 1, Box 315 A
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Mr. Dan Akee
Box 1011
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Ms. Carol Mae Alden
P.O. Box 303
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Emma Allen

San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mrs. Marie Allen

Window Rock, AZ 86515

Ms. Martha Allen
1950 Graham Lane
Fallon, NV 89406

Mr. Warren Allen
Rt. 4, Box 278
Bristow, OK 74010

Mrs. Agnes Allison
1005 E. Clarendon
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Mrs. Helen Allison
Rt. 1, Box 862
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Ruth Ames
Box 711
Hoopa, CA 95546

Ms. Augustine Anderson

Lukachai, AZ 86507

Ms. Lillian Anderson
P.O. Box B
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Ella Andrews
Rt. 1, Box 187
Scottsdale, AZ 85257

Mr. Louis Andrews, Chr.
Kalispel Tribe
Box 38
Usk, WA 99108

Mrs. Virginia Andrews
P.O. Box 235
Nespelem, WA 99155

Mr. Bill Anoatubby
815 E. Oklahoma
Sulphur, OK 73086

Ms. Verna C. Anthrop
P.O. Box 326
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Nina Anticio *

Crownpoint, NM 87313

Mr. Gerald Anton, President
Salt River Indian Community
Rt. 1, Box 120
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Ms. Ruth Anton
Rt. 1, Box 144
Laveen, AZ 85339

Mr. Amos Antone
P.O. Box 162
Sells, AZ 85634

Mrs. Betty Antone
Box 162
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Gwendolyn M. Antone
P.O. Box 116
Sacaton, AZ 85247

* denotes incomplete address

Ms. Illa Antone
Box 36
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. John Mike Antone
Box 36
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Ralph Antone
Box 644
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Sally Antone
Box 36
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Agnes M. Antosch
Rt. 1
Bayfield, WI 54814

Mr. Dan Appawoo
Whiterocks, UT 84085

Mr. John Arbuckle
Box 13
Odanah, WI 54861

Mr. Lawrence S. Aripa
Rt. 1
Plummer, ID 83851

Ms. Alice Arnold
Box 123
Neah Bay, WA 98537

Ms. Marjorie Arrison
501 Merriman Ave.
Needles, CA 92363

Mr. Steven Ashley, Sr.
P.O. Box 125
Lupton, AZ 86508

Ms. Syble Askenette
505 East King St., Suite 101
Carson City, NV 897

Ms. Nina Atencio
General Delivery
Nageezi, NM 87037

Mr. Andy Ayze
P.O. Box 185
Chinle, AZ 86503

Ms. Jeanie Azule
P.O. Box 665
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mrs. Ramona Azure
Box 652
Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Joe Baaca
P.O. Box 580
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Ms. Carla Baha-Alchesay
Box 1218
Ft. Apache, AZ 85926

Mr. Alvin Bailey
Aneth Trading Post
UT 84510

Ms. Edna R. Baker
Southern Ute Tribe
Ignacio, CO 81137

Ms. Louise G. Baker
4523 Cecelia St., Sp. 17
Cudahy, California 90201

Ms. Edna Ball
Ft. Belknap
Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Robert Ball
Ft. Belknap
Harlem, MT 59526

Ms. Veronica Bancroft
Towaoc, CO 81334

Mrs. Raima Barehand
3545 N. 7th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Nancy E. Baskerville
714 Hamilton St., NE
Washington, DC 20210

Ms. Elsie Basque
305 Center Avenue
Abington, MA 02351

Dr. Jerry S. Bathke
14013 Breezehill Lane
Silver Springs, MD 20961

Mr. Alfred Becenti
San Antone Mission
Thoreau, NM 87323

Ms. Caroline B. Becenti
Box 11
Mexican Springs, NM 87320

Ms. Gwen M. Bedford
1515 E. Osborn Road
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Mr. Mike Bedonie
Box 395
Window Rock, AZ 85615

Ms. Effie Beeson
P.O. Box 2007
Poston, AZ 85371

Mr. Hugh J. Beeson
P.O. Box 2007
Poston, AZ 85371

Mr. Ford Y. Begay
Drawer V
Gallup, NM 87328

Mr. James C. Begay
Box 363, Bread Spring
Whitewater, NM

Mr. John E. Begay *
Johnes Ranch School
Gallup, NM 87328

Ms. Lucy Begay
Box 625
Chinle, AZ 86503

Ms. Marie Ann Begay
Box 918
Chinle, AZ 86503

Ms. Mary Ann Begay
General Delivery
Tohatchi, NM 87325

Mr. Ralph Begay
P.O. Box 624
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Mr. Randolph Begay
Rock Point, AZ
Via Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Joseph C. Benado
Community Coordinator
P.O. Box 63
Cochiti Pueblo, NM 87041

Ms. Anna Mae Benallie
Box 754
Shiprock, NM 87420

Ms. Joanne Benally
Box 182
Fruitland, NM 87416

Mr. Ned T. Benally

Kayenta, AZ 86033

Ms. Winifred Benally
Box 222
Teec Nos Pos, AZ 86514

Mr. Joseph Benintende
1004 Sumner
El Cajon, CA 92020

Ms. Jessie Beresford
210½ W. 13th Avenue
Escondido, CA 92025

Ms. Sadie Bia
P.O. Box 94
Many Farms, AZ 86503

Ms. Dorothy Bickerton
P.O. Box 211
Pinetop, AZ 85935

Mr. Jack Bigthumb
Box 9
Tonalea, AZ 86044

Mr. Ben Billie
Box 1259
Navajo, NM 87328

Mr. Mark Billie
P.O. Box 805
Gallup, NM 87328

Ms. Elizabeth Bird
Senior Citizen Center
Winnebago, NB 68071

Mr. William Bird

Fort Thompson, SD 57339

Mr. John W. Bjork
Indian Health Center
Oklahoma City, OK 73122

Mr. Kenneth E. Black, Chr.
P.O. Box 1382
Shawnee, OK 74801

Ms. Estelle Blackbird
Fort Belknap
Harlem, MT 59526

Ms. Judith A. Blackfeather
500 E. Dunbar Drive
Tempe, AZ 84281

Mr. Curtis A. Blackwater
Rt. 1, Box 102 V
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Mr. John Blackwater
Box 1044
Sweetwater Trading Post
Via Shiprock, NM 87420

Mrs. Cecelia Blanchard
10 Cheyenne
Shawnee, OK 74801

* denotes incomplete address

Ms. Shirley Blatchford
5608 N. 22nd Drive
Phoenix, AZ 85015

Mrs. Pearl Blue
Lower Sioux Community
Morton, MN 56270

George M. Bock, M.D.
Indian Health Service
1440 E. Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 84014

Ms. Yvonne Boehm
204 Crescent St.
Watervliet, MI 49098

Mr. Ernest Botella
P.O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Leon Botella
Box 233
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mrs. Mabel Botella
Box 244
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. George Botone
Phoenix Indian Center
4025 N. 2nd Street
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Ms. Mary Botone
715 Granite St.
Pawnee, OK 74058

Mr. Fred Bowannie, Sr.
Box 295
Zuni, NM 87327

Mr. Merrill W. Bowen, Sr.
J-52
Salamanca, NY 14779

Ms. Lucy M. Bowman
Box 285
Window Rock, AZ 85615

Ms. Bertha Bowser
1525 Agency Road
Fallon, NV 89406

Ms. Cecelia Bradley
Rt 1
Horton, KS 66439

Ms. Katie E. Brady
P.O. Box 612
Cherokee, NC 28719

Mr. Joe Braswell
808 Ivy
Carson City, NV 89701

Mr. S. E. Brereton
2841 N. 220 East
Provo, UT 84601

Ms. Lulu Broek

Ft Duchesne, UT 84026

Ms. Christine Brown
P.O. Box 265
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Clara Brown
Bin G
Somerton, AZ 85350

Mrs. Faythe P. Brown
P.O. Box 198
Parker, AZ 85344

Ms. Frances Brown *

NM

Mr. Harry D. Brown
Box 516
Tuba City, AZ 80645

Ms. La Wanna Brown
1214 N. Hudson
Oklahoma City, OK 72119

Ms. Kathryne Bruner
3121 Dirksen Senate Off Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Ms. Vivian Buck

Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Askie Burbank
Box 15
St. Michaels, AZ 86511

Ms. Annie Burke
Rt. 1, Box 208
Scottsdale, AZ 85257

Ms. Fannie Burnette
Box 1
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

* denotes incomplete address

Mr. John Burnham
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Ms. Nesbah Burnside

Houck, AZ 86506

Mr. Gerald Calnimptewa
Office of Econ.Plg.& Dev.
1645 W. Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Ms. Mary P. Calull
P.O. Box 319
Fort Defiance, AZ 86504

Mr. Norman Campbell
Rt. 2
Welch, MN 55089

Ms. Cora Cannon
P.O. Box 1207
Bapchule, AZ 85221

Ms. Annie Carlyle
Box 1
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Tillie Carlyle
Rt. 1, Box 11-M
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Ms. Adelina Carrasco
Apt. 41
10354 W. 58th Place
Arvada, CO 80002

Ms. Manuella Carrillo
P.O. Box 48
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Olive Carton
Box 1167
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Murphy Cassa
General Delivery
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Caroline Castro
1090 E. Weldon
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Ruth Cavanaugh

St. Michael, ND 58370

Mrs. Tillie Cavanaugh
4568 33rd South
Seattle, WA 98118

Ms. Lillian Celaya
P.O. Box 518
Gila Bend, AZ 85337

Ms. Pauline Chamberlain
1830 E. Thomas
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Ms. Grace B. Charleston
Outlaw Trading Post
Church Rock, NM 87311

Mr. Walter Charley

Glenallen, AK 99588

Mr. Antonio E. Chavez
Mesa Community College
Mesa, AZ 85201

Mr. Ramon Chavez
Box 26
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Nathaniel Chee, Jr.
P.O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Cecil Cheschilly
General Delivery
Church Rock, NM 87311

Mrs. Rita Chino
P.O. Box 326
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Wendell Chino
President - NTCA
P.O. Box 326
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Mary E. Chiago
206 Redbird Circle
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Gloria M. Chisholm
1451 Byron SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49506

Mr. Hollis Chough
Dept.of Economic Security
P.O. Box 6123
Phoenix, AZ 85005

Mr. Richard Chuculate
419 Poplar Place
Sallisaw, OK 74955

Ms. Helen Ciganik
Brissette Road
Caribou, ME 04736

Ms. Zara CiscoeBrough
Hassanamisco Reservation
Grafton, MA 01519

Mr. Thomas Clani
Box 942
Teec Nos Pos, AZ 86514

Mr. Tom Claymore
1507 San Lorenzo Pl.,NW
Albuquerque, NM 87107

Mrs. Tom Claymore
1507 San Lorenzo Pl., NW
Albuquerque, NM 87107

Ms. Mildred I. Cleghorn
Rt.1
Apache, OK 73006

Ms. Sarah Cleveland
Steamboat Trading Post
Ganado, AZ 86505

Ms. Marlys Cliff
42 Glacier Ct.
Bozeman, MT 59715

Mr. Joe Cloquet
2815 Dale Lane E.
Tacoma, WA 98424

Ms. Fannie Coan
Box 782
Window Rock, AZ 85615

Mr. Albert W. Cobe
1328 W. Bryn Mawr
Chicago, IL 60660

Mr. Perry Coho
P.O. Box 693
Fence Lake, NM 87315

Ms. Ruth Cohoe

Ft. Duchesne, UT 48026

Ms. Ethel Cole
P.O. Box 129
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Madeline S. Colliflower
Star Route, Box 54
Dodson, MT 59524

Ms. Frances A. Collins
Box 276
Shiprock, NM 87420

Ms. Annie Contsee
Tribal Office Building
Towoac, CO 81334

Ms. Carrie Cook
Box 234
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Hazel Cook
P.O. Box 95
Schurz, NV 89427

Mr. Stillman T. Cook
Box 246
Hogansburg, NY 13655

Mr. Homer Cooyama
P.O. Box 157
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mr. Anthony Correa
724 London Street
San Francisco, CA 94112

Mr. Philip S. Corwin
G-225 Dirksen Building
Washington, DC 20510

Mr. Mike Covington
3536 E. Harvard
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Mrs. Virginia P. Covington
3536 E. Harvard
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Ms. Lillie Cowro
251 W. Woodward Ave.
Escondido, CA 92025

Ms. Pansy Crawford

Brown Valley, MN 56219

Mr. Edward Cromwell
Box 171
Cibecue, AZ 85901

Ms. Irene C. Cuch
P.O. Box 116
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026

Ms. Ruth Quinn Cuch
Box 294
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026

Mr. Ike Curley
Box 1107
Taholah, WA 98587

Ms. Jessie Curley
Box 1107
Taholah, WA 98587

Mr. Larry Curley
100 E. Alameda, Suite 406
Tucson, AZ 85701

Ms. Marie Curley
Box 62
Shiprock, NM 87420

Ms. Emma Curley Chief
203 W. Kentucky
Anadarko, OK 73005

Mr. Charles Curo
1070 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Mrs. Edith L. Curo
1070 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Mr. William E. Curran
P.O. Box 181
Winterhaven, CA 92283

Ms. Effie Mae Curtis
P.O. Box 65
Navajo, NM 87328

Ms. Belle Cutthair

Ignacio, CO 81137

Mrs. Louva Dahozy
Box 191
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Mr. Wilson Dahozy, Sr.
Box 191
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Mrs. Lavina Dailey
Box 167
Red Rock, OK 74651

Mr. Truman Dailey
Box 167
Red Rock, OK 74651

Mrs. Virginia H. Damon
15 Damon Heights Road
Niantic, CT 06357

Mr. Mike Dana, Director
Citizens Initiative Div.
U.S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, DC 20531

Ms. Rose Dash
General Delivery
Shiprock, NM 87420

Ms. Pat Davis
2525 Classen, #C-2
Norman, OK 73069

Mr. Truman Davis
PO. Box 1081
Chinle, AZ 86503

Ms. Ruth S. Day
1015 Indian School Rd, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Miss Barbara A. Dazen
Box 295
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Mr. Bill Decker
VA Regional Office
7th St & Indian School Rd
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Ms. Stephanie Deese
P.O. Box 37
Market Station, NY 11203

Ms. Hazel DeGroat
Box 520 Mariano Lake
Gallup, NM 87328

Ms Alice Denny
Box 76
Mexican Hat, UT 84531

Mrs. Irene Deschampe
P.O. Box 363
Grand Portage, MN 55605

Mr. Claude Devers
Star Route
Pala, CA 92059

Mr. Chester H. Dixon
Brannen Home #9
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Mrs. C. Dixon
Brannen Home #9
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Ms. Frances W. Dixon
344 Lewis Avenue
Billings, MT 59102

Ms. Isabelle Ann Dixon
P.O. Box 307
Vander Wagen, NM 87326

Mrs. Lorena L. Dixon
P.O. Box 224
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Mr. Wellman Dixon
751 E. Moreland, Apt. A
Phoenix, AZ 85006

Mr. Gerald Dolan
P.O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Alberta J. Donnelly
11687 Brant Reservation Rd.
Irving, NY 14081

Mr. Ross Dosela, Jr.
P.O. Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mr. Ferris B. Dove
Summit Road
Exeter, RI 02822

Mr. Harold N. Drake, Sr.
Navajo Mountain
Tonalea, AZ 86044

Ms. Helen M. Drake
302 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Ms. Stella R. Drake
Navajo Mountain
Tonalea, AZ 86044

Ms. Margaret Draper
P.O. Box 1003
Parker, AZ 85344

Mr. Anthony Drennan, Sr.
NTCA Board of Directors
Rt. 1, Box 23-B
Parker, AZ 85344

Dr. R. Alice Drought
1515 E. Osborn
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Frances V. Duncan
Box 235
Metlakatla, AK 99926

Ms. Sylvianita Duran
P.O. Box 228
Penasco, NM 87553

Mr. Randy Durant
Box 367
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mrs. Grace Dutchie

Towaoc, CO 81344

Mr. Harry Dutchie

Towaoc, CO 81344

Mr. Arthur Earl
P.O. Box 166
Ganado, AZ 86505

Ms. Laura Edwards
Box 173
La Conner, WA 98257

Ms. Emily M. Eldridge
P.O. Box 721
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Loren Emerson
Arizona Civil Rights Div.
1645 W. Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Mrs. Marjorie Emmons
808 Fairhaven Avenue
Burlington, WA 98233

Mr. Eldred Enas
P.O. Box 379
Parker, AZ 85344

Ms. Joan Enos
Rt. 1, Box 457
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Mr. Juan Enos
P.O. Box 343
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Lena Enos
1149 E. Oak
Mesa, AZ 85203

Ms. Naomi Enos
Rt. 1, Box 196
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Ms. Rosa Enos
P.O. Box 343
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Rachel Essandoh
6101 16th Street NW
Washington, DC 20011

Ms. Grace Estes
P.O. Box 462
Fort Pierre, SD 57532

Ms. Dee Etnire
P.O. Box 8
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mr. Alfred Etsitty *
Lake Valley
Bloomfield, NM 87413

Ms. Iris Etsitty
Box 566
Chinle, AZ 86503

* denotes incomplete address

Mr. Stewart Etsitty
Box 281
Fort Defiance, Az 86504

Mrs. Harrietta C. Evans, RN
P. O. Box 1106
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Theodore Evans
Box 1106
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Michael V. Everett
P. O. Box 1218
Whiteriver, Az 85941

Ms. Geneva Ewing
Winnebago Tribal Office
Winnebago, NB 68071

Mr. Emil J. Farve, Jr.
P. O. Box 645
Sulphur, OK 73086

Ms. Nancy Fase
Box 554
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Evelyn Fecteau
Star Route, Sugar Island
Sault Ste.Marie, MI 49783

Ms. Cecilia A. Felix
P. O. Box 856
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Tony Felix
Rt. 11, Box 625G
Tucson, AZ 85706

Mr. Bernard Finkelstein
1182 Market Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming
Commissioner on Aging-AoA
400 Sixth St., SW
Washington, D. C. 20201

Mr. William Fletcher
Box 63
Concho, OK 73022

Ms. Mariann C. Flood
P. O. Box 38
Chandler, AZ 85224

Mr. Al Folz
1220 S. W. 3rd. Ave.
Portland, Or 97204

Mr. Herman Foote
P. O. Box 501
Kayenta, AZ 86033

Ms. Frances Fox
Fort Belknap
Dodson, MT 59524

Ms. Lillian Fox
Fort Belknap
Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Clarence Francis
8 Main Street
Old Town, ME 04468

Mrs. Violet Francis
8 Main Street
Old Town, ME 04468

Ms. Cecelia Francisco
P.O. Box 698
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Delbert Frank, Sr.
P. O. Box 22
Warm Springs, OR 97761

Mr. Gordon Franklin
Minnetonka Trading Post
Winslow, AZ 86047

Mr. Wayne H. Freeland

Crown Point, NM 87313

Ms. N. Gallaher
Rt. 2, Box 270
Norman, OK 73069

Ms. Rose Marie Gallardo
P. O. Box 101
Marksville, LA 71351

Mr. Terry Gallegas
4400 W. 46th Avenue
Denver, CO 80212

Gov. Jose La Cruz Galvan
P. O. Box 580
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Ms. Carole F. Garcia
109 E. Broadway
Tempe, AZ 85281

Gov. Joe L. Garcia
Box 3473
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Ms. Lola P. Garcia
P. O. Box 480
San Fidel, NM 87049

Ms. Molly Garcia
P. O. Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Myrtle Garcia
P. O. Box 536
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Jennie Garfield
Rt. 5, Box 210
Porterville, CA 93257

Mr. H. S. Geldon
Director on Aging
1507 Pacific Street
Dallas, TX 75201

Mrs. Beatrice V. Gentry
State Rd. Gay Head RFD
Chilmark, MA 02535

Mr. Georgie George
General Delivery
Moccasin, AZ 86022

Mr. Stanley George, Sr.
P. O. Box 142
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Ms. June C. Gibbs
3401 N. Wilson
Tucson, AZ 85719

Mr. Watson Gibson, Sr.
P. O. Box 102
Thoreau, NM 87323

Mr. Joseph Giff
Rt.1,Box 734
Laveen, AZ 85339

Mrs. Ruth Giff
Rt. 1, Box 734
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Dorothy Gilfillan

Reserve, KS 66529

Ms. Dorothy Gill

Sisseton, SD 57262

Ms. Marcy Gilmore
P. O. Box 605
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Jerry Golbe
P. O. Box 234
Shiprock, NM 87420

Ms. Rosemary J. Goldtooth
Box 323
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Ms. Cora V. Gomez

Dulce, NM 87528

Mr. Gregg Gomez
1507 Pacific, Box 500
Dallas, TX 75201

Mr. Lee Gonnie
Smoke Signal Trading Post
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Joe M. Gonzales
P. O. Box 1241
Bapchule, AZ 85221

Mr. Billy Goodman, Sr.
P. O. Box 550
Shonto, AZ 86044

Ms. Josephine Goodwin
3100 Tenth Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55407

Mrs. Joe B. Graber, Dir.
Office of Health Resources
5600 Fishers Lane, Rm.5A-03
Rockville, MD 20852

Mr. Leon Grant *
P. O. Box 306
Omaha, NB 68101

Ms. Lucy Grant
Senior Citizen Center
Macy, NB 68039

Mr. Wilford J. Graves

Cass Lake, MN 56633

Mr. Fletcher F. Gregg, Sr.
P. O. Box 257
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Mr. Gus Greymountain
4429 N. 14th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Irene C. Gronau
R. R. 2
Sisseton, SD 57262

Mrs. Neva Guitar
Box 151
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Stephen Guitar
P. O. Box 301
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Stella Gunn
Fort Belknap
Harlem, MT 59526

Ms. Janet Guthrie
Box 73
Metlakatla, AK 99926

Mr. Harry Guy
Rt. 1
Fort Cobb, OK 73038

Ms. Grace Hage
424 6th St., East, Apt. 123
West Fargo, ND 58078

Ms. Elvina A. Hale
Box 369
Fort Defiance, AZ 86504

Mr. MacArthur Halona
San Carlos Shelter Care Proj.
P. O. Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Isabelle Hanson

Red Lake, MN 56671

Mr. John S. Hanson

Red Lake, MN 56671

Mr. Ben Harjo
1127 W. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Ms. Rose Harlen
Senior Citizen Center
Macy, NB 68039

Mrs. Lottie Harrell
6073 Stirling Road
Hollywood, FL 33024

Mr. Raymond Harris

Lame Deer, MT 59043

Mr. Joe Harvey

Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Nora Harvey
P.O. Box 312
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Mr. F. Gilman Harvier
P. O. Box 55
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Naomi Harward
School of Social Work
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85281

Ms. Jennie Havery
P. O. Box 5
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Roley Haynes
709 S. Kiowa
Weleetka, OK 74470

Ms. Ruby Haynie
112 E. Houston
Broken Arrow, OK 74012

* denotes incomplete address

Mr. Ben Hayui
26 E. Balboa Dr.
Tempe, AZ 85282

Ms. Pearl Stanton Hazard
71 Highland Avenue
Wakefield, RI 02879

Mr. Walt Head
1007 Columbus
Spokane, WA 99202

Ms. Gertrude Heavy Runner
Box 694
Browning, MT 59417

Ms. Mona Heitman
1211 Hoover Street
Crescent City, CA 95531

Ms. Dora Helgeson
Fort Belknap
Harlem, MT 59526

Ms. Sallie Hendricks
P. O. Box 495
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Darlene Henick

Flandreau, SD 57028

Ms. Sarah Mae Henry
P. O. Box 1398
Shiprock, NM 87420

Mr. Tom Henry
P. O. Box 298
Kirtland, NM 87417

Mr. Walter Herrera
Box 27
Counselor, NM 87018

Mr. R. S. Heyer
100 Van Ness
San Francisco, CA 94102

Mr. Richard Hiett
450 Golden Gate
San Francisco, CA 94102

Mr. Oscar Hight

Towaoc, CO 81334

Ms. Violet Hillaire
1801 J Street
Bellingham, WA 98225

Ms. Janet Hillis
107 Campus Heights
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Ms. Katherine R. Hillis
Box 458
Fort Defiance, AZ 86504

Ms. Mina Hills
P. O. Box 8
Winterhaven, CA 92283

Mr. Jonathan Hoag
311 West Main Street
Anadarko, OK 73005

Ms. Bertha Hogan
Box 88
Garryowen, MT 59031

Ms. Frances Holguin
821 W. 1st St., Apt. B
Tempe, AZ 85281

Ms. Teresa Holguin
1507 Pacific, #500
Dallas, TX 75201

Ms. Florence Holmes
P. O. Box 741
Carson City, NV 89701

Mr. Robert E. Holmes
Box 67
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026

Mrs. Helen Holt
U. S. Dept. HUD
451 Seventh St., SW
Washington, D.C. 20410

Mr. Pete Homer, Jr.
1226 Mohawk Trail
Richardson, TX 75080

Ms. Delores Honga
Box 104
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Mr. Sam Honie *
Rough Rock Trading Post
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Hiawatha Hood
Rt. 1, Box 624
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Ms. Leah Hosetosavit
P.O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Jess Howell
307 Illinois
Pawnee, OK 74058

Dr. Tom Howerton
c/o Comm. Services Admin.
1200 19th St. NW Room B548
Washington, DC 20506

Ms. Leigh Hubert
56 Julian Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94103

Mr. Taylor Hubert
P.O. Box 133
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mr. Elbys Hugar
Box 67
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Aleene F. Hughes, M.S.W.
3408 E. Garfield Street
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Ms. Lillian Hughes
221 E. 30th Street
Tucson, AZ 85713

Ms. Allie Hunter
Senior Citizen Center
Winnebago, NB 68071

Mr. Edmund Hunter
Box 21
Peridot, AZ 85542

Ms. Mildred Ikebe
P.O. Box 234
Yelm, WA 98597

Ms. Jenny L. Imus
P.O. Box 83
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Ms. Cerisse M. Ingebritson
4601 N. 11th Place
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Mr. Leo Isk, Sr.
P.O. Box 665
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Aldina Marie Jackson
Box 33
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Johnnie Mae Jackson
P.O. Box 8204
Phoenix, AZ 85040

Ms. Lolita Jackson
Box 33
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Helen E. Jacobs
Rt. 1, Box 90
Cherokee, NC 28719

Ms. Vivienne-Caron Jake
Box 101
Fredonia, AZ 86022

Ms. Alice M. James
Cross Canyon Store
St. Michaels, AZ 86511

Ms. Elsie James
1707 E. Phelps Road
Phoenix, AZ 85022

Ms. Sally James
Rt. 1, Box 550
Shelton, WA 98584

Mr. Donald V. Jamison
6780 Friars Road, #249
San Diego, CA 92108

Mr. Stanley Janis
P.O. Box 322
Tolleson, AZ 85353

Mrs. Alicia Jemison
Box 67
Gowanda, NY 14070

Mr. Allan Jemison
Box 67
Gowanda, NY 14070

* denotes incomplete address

Mr. Nevy Jensen
P.O. Box 30
Greymountain, AZ 86001

Ms. Sarah F. Jensen
P.O. Box 186
Kayenta, AZ 86033

Ms. Clare G. Jerdone
U.S. Dept. of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Washington, DC. 20245

Mr. Howard V. Jessop
524 W. 11th Street
Tempe, AZ 85281

Mr. Fred Jim *

Crown Point, NM 87313

Ms. Delores R. Jimenez
P.O. Box 173
Isleta, NM 87022

Mrs. Lyda Joaquin
P.O. Box 723
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Velsita Joaquin
Santa Rosa School
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Victor Joaquin
Santa Rosa School
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Anna John
Box 25
Oneida, WI 54155

Ms. Mary John
Twin Lakes Chapter
Gallup, NM 87301

Ms. Barbara Johnson
Rt. 1, Box 235
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Ms. Margaret Johnson
Box 36
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Marjorie Johnson
P.O. Box 85
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Lupe Johnson
P.O. Box 863
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Pauline Johnson
P.O. Box 67
Yerington, NV 89447

Ms. Sharlene Johnson
Box 36
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Johnny Jojola
Rt. 6, Box 589A
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Ms. Belma Jones
Rt., Box 102
Markleeville, CA 96120

Ms. Bessie Jones
211 W. Bridge
Flandreau, SD 57028

Mr. Clyde Jones

Blanding, UT 84511

Ms. Evelyn Jones
P.O. Box 213
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mrs. Frances Jones
10227 Rives Avenue
Downey, CA 90241

Ms. Helen Jones *

NM

Ms. Lena J. Jones
Box 654
Aneth, UT 84510

Ms. Marjorie Jones *

Ms. Ruby Jones
Ft. Belknap Agency
Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Peter Jordan
Box 652
Crownpoint, NM 87313

* denotes incomplete address

Ms. Nancy Jose
Box 554
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Elda Joshevama
Box 25
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Ms. Helen Juan
P. O. Box 627
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Billy Kane
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Ms. Dorothy Kay
Box 255
Montezuma Creek, UT 84534

Ms. Pauline Kaydahzinne
P. O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Columbus Keahna
Rt. 2
Tama, IA 52339

Ms. Juanita Kee
1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20026

Ms. Thelma R. Kee
Box 116
Ganado, AZ 86505

Ms. Katherine Keeto
Box 386
St. Michaels, AZ 86511

William Kehoe, Jr., M.S.
1440 E. Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Katherine Kenoi
P. O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Ida Keplin
Rt. 1
Belcourt, ND 58316

Ms. Lorraine R. Kerley
608 E. Ponderosa Place
Apt. #70
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Mrs. Gertie Kewanletzema
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mr. Ben Kill
P. O. Box 244
Fountain Hills, AZ 95269

Ms. Clara King
6243 W. Berridge Lane
Glendale, AZ 85301

Ms. Georgianna King
Towaoc, CO 81334

Mr. Joe Kipp
POB 486
Winter Haven, CA 99283

Ms. Frances T. Kisto
1605 E. Thomas
Mesa, AZ 85203

Mr. Buck Kitcheyan, Chr.
San Carlos Apache Tribe
P. O. Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mr. Gregg Klinkole
General Delivery
Three Rivers, NM 88350

Mr. Houston Klinekole
P. O. Box 343
Apache, OK 73006

Mr. Logan Koopee
P. O. Box 663
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Ms. Mary D. Koweney
Box 166
Cubero, NM 87014

Mr. John R. Kragh
550 Kearny St., Rm. 400
San Francisco, CA 94108

Ms. Angelita Kuthle
P. O. Box 401
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Ramona Ladeyo
Box 8
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mrs. Catherine G. Lamar
Box 957
Anadarko, OK 73005

Mr. Henry Lane
Cedar Ridge Trading Post
Cameron, AZ 86020

Ms. Alice Lang

Tawaoc, CO 81334

Ms. Jeanette Langley
P. O. Box 988
Elton, LA 70532

Ms. Pauline LaPaz
P. O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mrs. Faye LaPointe
519 E. 28th
Tacoma, WA 98421

Mr. Robert W. LaPointe
519 E. 28th
Tacoma, WA 98421

Mr. Johnnie Largo
Ojo Encino
Cuba, NM 87013

Gov. Edison Laselute
NTCA-Albuquerque Area Rep.
P. O. Box 338
Zuni, NM 87327

Ira Laster, Jr., Ph. D.
U. S. Dept. Transportation
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

Ms. Grace Laurence
P. O. Box 392
Thoreau, NM 87323

Mr. George P. LaVatta
2214 N.E. 37th
Portland, OR 97222

Mr. Arthur Lee
Dilcon Trading Post
Winslow, AZ 86047

Ms. Elsie S. Lee
P. O. Box 206
Brimhall, NM 87310

Ms. Juanita Lee

Moapa, NV 89025

Mr. Yamie Leeds
P. O. Box 194
Laguna, NM 87026

Mr. Emmett Lefthand
Box 7005
Kaibito, AZ 86044

Mrs. Santanita Lefthand
P. O. Box 1846
Taos, NM 87571

Mrs. Helen E. LeGault
940 Lantern Hill Road
Ledyard, CT 06339

Mr. Chris Leith
252 Erie
St. Paul, MN 55102

Ms. Lois Lemery

Inchelium, WA 99138

Mr. Anthony Leon
Veterans Administration
7th St. & E. Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Amenda Lewis
P. O. Box 352
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Amy Lewis
Rt. 1, Box 199
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Ms. Joanne Lewis
104 Sundust Circle
Laveen, AZ 85339

Mr. John Lewis
138 W. Camelback
Phoenix, AZ 85013

Ms. Lamiru Lewis
P. O. Box 432
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Lupe Lewis
1950 E. Villa, #693
Phoenix, AZ 85006

Ms. Minnie Lewis
P. O. Box 1728
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Sherman Lillard
P. O. Box 208
Cherokee, NC 28719

Ms. Mary Lincoln
Rt. 1, Box 189
Perkins, OK 74059

Mr. Pete Little
Santa Fe Indian Hospital
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Ms. Angela Little Beaver
Senior Citizen Center
Winnebago, NB 68071

Ms. Phyllis Little Bull
P. O. Box 75
Parker, WA 98939

Ms. Bertha Little Coyote
Box 326
Seiling, OK 73663

Mr. Nathan Little Soldier

New Town, ND 58765

Mr. Viets Lomahaftewa
Second Mesa
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Ms. Martha Lomayesva
P. O. Box B
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Constance Lonetree
P. O. Box 350
Wisconsin Dells, WI 53965

Mr. Noah Long Crane
Box 482
Eagle Butte, SD 57625

Ms. Katie Long Horse

Malta, MT 59538

Mr. George Longknife

Harlem, MT 59526

Ms. Cecelia Lopez
P. O. Box 161
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Louis Lopez
P. O. Box 722
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Rosemary Lopez
Box 729
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Edythe M. Lorenzo
P. O. Box 971
Paguate, NM 87040

Mr. Fred Luhmann
5679 Rayburn Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22311

Ms. Sharon Lujan
Box 969
San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566

Mr. Nelson Lupe, Sr.
P. O. Box 1052
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Ms. Marian Lupu
100 E. Alamenda
Suite 406
Tucson, AZ 85701

Mr. Leon Lusty
915 S. 27th St.
Broken Arrow, OK 74012

Mrs. Juana Lyon
P. O. Box 7007
Phoenix, AZ 85011

Mr. George Lyons, Sr.

Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Don Mabray
Box A-F
Muskogee, OK 74401

Mrs. Don Mabray
Box A-F
Muskogee, OK 74401

Ms. Mayme Machado
Box 269
Peach Springs, AZ 86534

Mrs. Phyllis Machukay
Rt. 1, Box 733
Laveen, AZ 85339

Mr. Tony Machukay
Comm. of Indian Affairs
1645 W. Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Mr. Lewis Mack

Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Virginia B. MacNeur
302 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Mr. Richard Magoosh
Tribal Judge
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mrs. Winona Magoosh
Box 86
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Sterling Mahone, Vice-Chairman, Tribal Council
Box 211
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Mr. Francis Makil
P. O. Box 264
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Ms. Angelita Maldonado
P. O. Box 902
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Hazel A. Maldonado
P. O. Box B
Pala, CA 92059

Ms. Bernice Malone
Box 605
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Mr. Adolph B. Maloney

Tuba City, AZ 86045

Mr. Grey Maloney
P. O. Box 49
Tonalea, AZ 86044

Ms. Edna Mamake
11999 Chalon Road
Los Angeles, CA 90049

Mr. Marceline L. Mamake
11999 Chalon Road
Los Angeles, CA 90049

Ms. Jackie Manakaja
Box 132
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Ms. Priscilla Manders
Rt. 4
De Pere, WI 54115

Mr. Cipriano Manuel
P. O. Box 233
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Edmund Manuel
Rt. 1, Box 215
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Mr. Ernest Manuel
Rt. 1, Box 215
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Mrs. Lolita Manuel
P. O. Box 104
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Marie Manuel

Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Paul Manuel
Box 284
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Ricardo Manuel
P. O. Box 104
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Bill Manus
Box 918
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Ray Markwick
1449 Riverside Drive
Redding, CA 96001

Ms. Eva M. Martin
1732 E. Burgess Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85040

Mr. Harvey L. Martin
Rt. 1, Box 282
Bowler, WI 54416

Ms. Marilyn Martin
P. O. Box 964
Page, AZ 86040

Mrs. Evelyn Martine
Box 43
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mr. Phillip Martine
Box 43
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Annie A. Martinez
P. O. Box 315-A
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Ms. Arlene Martinez
P. O. Box 471
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Bertha Martinez
Rt. 1, Box 100
Parker, AZ 85344

Ms. Betty Reid Martinez
P. O. Box 234
Chinle, AZ 86503

Ms. Helen M. Martinez
Box 925
Ganado, AZ 85605

Mr. Joseph Martinez *

Cuba, NM

Ms. Lucy Martinez
Box 463
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Jonas Mastach
Box 283
Montezuma Creek, UT 84534

Mr. J. [illegible]. Mathias
P. O. Box 1002
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805

Ms. Victoria Mattwaoshshe
Box 124
Hoyt, KS 66044

Ms. Eva McCauley
Senior Citizen Center
Macy, NB 68039

Mrs. Mary McCloud
P. O. Box 181
Schurz, NV 89427

Mr. Ouray McCook, Sr.

Ft. Duchesne, UT 84026

Mr. Tony McCray
P. O. Box 964
Ganado, AZ 86505

Ms. Helen McGarry
1624 West Adams
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Mr. Jack McGeshick
Rt. 1, Box 347
Crandon, WI 54520

Mr. Norman F. McGilbert
P. O. Box 472
Shiprock, NM 87420

Mr. Wallace D. McGilbert
P. O. Box 589
Fort Defiance, AZ 86504

Mr. Harvey McKerry
Dennehotso School
Kayenta, AZ 86033

Mr. Francis McKinley
Box 361
Fruitland, NM 87416

* denotes incomplete address

Mr. Jerome McShane
Mesa Community College
Mesa, AZ 85201

Mr. Vance McSpadden
P. O. Box 119
Tahlequah, OK 74464

Ms. Rita Means
413 Campus Heights
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Mr. Jesse Mehojah, Jr.
3102 S. Main, G204
Stillwater, OK 70747

Ms. Wanda Mendez
P. O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Mrs. Augustina Mermejo
P. O. Box 228
Penasco, NM 87553

Ms. Alice Mescal
Tohlakai Trading Post
Gallup, NM 87301

Ms. Emma S. Mesplie
Rt. 3, Box 3516
Toppenish, WA 98948

Mr. James Metcalf
5236 NE 34th
Portland, OR 97211

Mr. Harvey Miguel
General Delivery
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Madeline Miguel
P. O. Box 336
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Mary S. Miguel
P. O. Box 1061
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Lola Mike
Ute Mountain Tribe
Blanding, UT 84511

Ms. Ethel Miles

Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Dwayne Miller
P. O. Box 979
Wewoka, OK 87327

Mr. John Guy Miller
Spec. Comm. on Aging
Room G-225
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Ms. Mary M. Miller
P. O. Box 682
Winnebago, NB 68701

Mr. Mac Minugh
1700 Joslyn
Helena, MT 59601

Ms. Seya Mitchell

Chinle, AZ 86503

Ms. Elsie Moccasin

Ft. Belknap, MT 59526

Mrs. Alvina Mofsie
323 Schermerhorn St.
Brooklyn, NY 11217

Mrs. Cecelia Montgomery
640 Wambli Drive
Rapid City, SD 57701

Mr. Domingo Montoya
P. O. Box 580
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Mr. Joe Montoya, Dir.
Coconino Co. Comm. Serv.
Dept. - 113 W. Clay
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Mr. Porfirio Montoya
P. O. Box 580
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Ms. Lottie Moody
Box 395
Kooskia, KS 83539

Mr. Peter D. Mora, III
150 Riverside
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Ms. Fannie Moreno
1501 D South 3rd Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Mr. Jack Morgan
Box 41
Crownpoint, NM 87313

Mr. Larry S. Morgan
P. O. Box 116
Keams Canyon, AZ 86034

Ms. Nettie Morgan
Box 1058
Crownpoint, NM 87313

Mr. Fred Morsette

New Town, ND 58763

Ms. Alice D. Mosbarger
Box 66
Lupton, AZ 86508

Mr. Lee Motah
1410 Kingsbury
Lawton, OK 73501

Mr. Art Motanic
Rt. 1, Box 566
Pendleton, OR 97801

Mr. Edward F. Mouss
P. O. Box 1114
Okmulgee, OK 74474

Ms. Harriett Y. Murphy
Box 454
Bloomfield, NM 87413

Mr. Allen Murray
FHA Rm. 5019, So. Building
14th & Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20250

Ms. Mary E. Murray
809 Minneapolis
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783

Ms. Grace K. Myers
P. O. Box 75
Manuelito, NM 87318

Ms. Marge Myren
Indian Health Service
1440 E. Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Elda Nadau *
RD 1
Belcourt, ND 58316

Ms. Alberta Naha
P. O. Box 602
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mr. Reeves Nahwooksy
Department of HUD
451 7th St., SW
Washington, DC 20410

Ms. Amelia Naiche
Box 313
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Rosie Nakai
P. O. Box 1416
Page, AZ 86040

Ms. Lucille R. Namoki
Box 152
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mr. Ernest Naquayouma
3719 E. Taylor
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Ms. Claudette Narcomey
Box 1028
Anadarko, OK 73005

Ms. Roszella Nasafotie
P. O. Box 218
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mrs. Grace B. Natani
Box 3
Toadlena, NM 87324

Mr. Jay Navarro
1913 Haxton Way
Bellingham, WA 98225

Ms. Annily Navenma
Senior Companion Program
302 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Ms. Harriet Nayquonabe
Star Route
Onamia, MN 56359

Mr. Harold Nebitsi
Star Route, Tolani Lake
Winslow, AZ 86047

Ms. Annily Nelson
3606 W. Roosevelt
Phoenix, AZ 85009

Mr. Joe Nelson
Box 8
Gallup, NM 87301

Ms. Josephine Nelson
Box 41
Winslow, AZ 86047

Ms. Sarah E. Nelson

Sacaton, AZ 85247

* denotes incomplete address

Ms. Angela Nez
Naschitti Trading Post
Tohatchi, NM 87325

Ms. Despah G. Nez
Red Rock Trading Post
Shiprock, NM 87420

Mr. Harrison D. Nez
Star Route
Seesto Trading Post
Winslow, AZ 86047

Ms. Laura D. Nez
Whitecone Trading Post
Indian Wells
Holbrook AZ 86031

Ms. Margaret A. Nicholas
Pleasant Point
Perry, ME 04667

Mr. Frank Nicholson
Dir. Office on Aging
Dept. of HEW
50 7th Street NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Ms. Mildred Nixon
P.O. Box 597
Hoopa, CA 95546

Mr. Abel Noah
3821 SE 24th
Oklahoma City, OK 73115

Mr. Lambert Noline
P.O. Box O
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Refujia Noriega
P.O. Box 386
Sells, AZ 85634

Mrs. Alice Norris
P.O. Box 879
Sells, AZ 85634

Mrs. Juanita Norris
P.O. Box 166
Maricopa, AZ 85329

Mr. Francis C. Notah
P.O. Box 712
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Mr. Vernon Numan
83 Colony Road
Reno, NV 89502

Mr. Leon Nuvayestewa
Hopi Health Department
P.O. Box 193
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mr. Frank Ohlerking

Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Ed Okazaki
2892 S. Vincennes Way
Denver, CO 80231

Ms. Sharon Dee Olin
Box 27
Ruby, AK 99768

Mr. Susan Oliver
Rt. 1, Box 11 K
Parker, AZ 85344

Ms. Arlene Olney
Rt. 1, Box 151 A
Wapato, WA 98951

Mrs. Emma Olney
310 S. Ahtanum, Apt. 1D
Wapato, WA 98951

Ms. Theda Olson
214 N. Johnson
Pierre, SD 57501

Mr. Tommy M. Ongtooguk
Box 684
Nome, AK 99762

Mr. William Oriol
Spec. Comm. on Aging
Room G-225
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Mrs. Bonna Dell Ortega
Box 176
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Muriel Ortegas
P.O. Box 889
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Antonio Ortiz
P.O. Box 1
Sells, AZ 85634

Mrs. Virginia Otto
1447 Galveston Street
San Diego, CA 92110

Mrs. Helen Overland
Rt. 6, Box 234
Ponca City, OK 74601

Mr. George Pablo

Toppenish, WA 98948

Ms. Sally Pablo
Box 6
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Nancy Hazard Padron
RFD 2
Kenyon, RI 02836

Ms. Delores Palmer
P.O. Box 432
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Mr. Ernest Palmer
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Mr. Tom Palmer
Box 745
Wewoka, OK 74884

Ms. Alice Pancott
Box 431
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Anita Pancho
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Irene Parker
Senior Citizen Center
May, NB 68039

Mr. Nate J. Parker
510 Second St., NW
Albuquerque, NM 87101

Mr. Mose Parris
Indian Health Service
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20852

Ms. Virginia Parvello
542 W. 27th Street
Tucson, AZ 85713

Ms. Ione M. Pasquel
P.O. Box 208
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Lorna Patricio
P.O. Box 753
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Myrtle A. Patterson
Box 433
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mrs. Gina J. Pauahty
1405 Taylor Avenue
Lawton, OK 73501

Mr. Linn D. Pauahty
1405 Taylor Avenue
Lawton, OK 73501

Mr. Wally Paul
38811 172nd St., SE
Auburn, WA 98002

Mr. Percy Pavatea
P.O. Box 98
Keams Canyon, AZ 86034

Ms. Rebekah Pavatea
3540 W. Monterey Way
Phoenix, AZ 85019

Ms. Anne Pavel
Rt. 5, Box 432
Shelton, WA 98584

Ms. Emily Peake
1919 S. 2nd Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55403

Ms. Alice Pedro
Rt. 1, Box 901
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Susie Pedro
1338 E. Clarendon
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Juanita Pena
586 Lowry Street
Susanville, CA 96130

Ms. Frances Perdo
P.O. Box 122
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Georgia Perez
Rt. 1, Box 117BB
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Ms. Irene E. Perez
Box 183
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mrs. Sophie Perkins
1310 W. Taylor
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Mrs. Arlene Perry
Native Am. Senior Citizens
546 E. Osborn
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Ms. Lucy Perry
Box 12, Smith Lake
Thoreau, NM 87323

Ms. Vernie Perry
Ft. Belknap
Harlem, MT 59526

Ms. Marian Peters
P.O. Box 309
Marietta, WA 98268

Ms. Shirley Peters
Rt. 28, Box 127
Mashpee, MA 02649

Ms. Wilma M. Petty
Rt. 5, Box 439
Shelton, WA 98584

Ms. Anna L. Peyron
456 S. Park St.
Porterville, CA 93257

Ms. Bernice Phillips
Rt. 1, Box 395
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Mr. Tom Phillips
1425 Harrison, Apt. 323
Oakland, CA 94612

Ms. Marion Pierce
826 E. Devonshire, Apt. 3
Phoenix, AZ 85014

Rev. Bob Pinezaddleby
701 N.W. 8th
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

Mr. Robert Pino, Sr.
Box 51
Ganado, AZ 86505

Ms. Alice Piper *

Big Pine, CA

Mr. Aureluis H. Piper
Golden Hill Reservation
Trumbull, CT 06611

Ms. Lena Pittman
1633 W. Missouri
Phoenix, AZ 85015

Ms. Sandra L. Plate
1300 N. Central
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Mr. Burton Platero *
Canoncito
Cuba, NM 87103

Mr. Newton Platta
P.O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Edna Y. Polacca

Poston, AZ 85371

Ms. Daisy V. Poling
P.O. Box 181
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mr. Amos Poocha

Oraibi, AZ 86039

Mr. Joseph Poodry, Jr.
837 Bloomingdale
Basom, NY 14013

Ms. Diane Porter
c/o SID
138 W. Camelback
Phoenix, AZ 85013

Ms. Dianna Porter
1819 Maple, #6A
Denton, TX 76201

Mrs. Elizabeth Porter
2415 E. Adams
Phoenix, AZ 85034

Mr. Josuha Porter
2415 E. Adams
Phoenix, AZ 85034

Ms. Ruth Porter
612 N. 10th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85006

Mr. Lucien J. Poussard
2961 Wesleyan Drive
Anchorage, AK 99504

Mrs. Rita Powskey
1801 N. 47th Drive
Phoenix, AZ 85035

Mrs. Kathryn Pretty Weasel
Box 535
Crow Agency, MI 59022

Ms. Rose Prescott
P.O. Box 294
Shakopee, MN 55379

Mrs. Carrie Preston
Rt. 3, Box 14
Idabel, OK 74745

Ms. Jeanne Priester
Dpt. Agriculture-S. Bldg.
14th & Independence Ave.,SW
Washington, D. C. 20250

Mr. Cecil Provost
1525 Josephine
Denver, CO 80206

Mr. Bert Puhueyestewa
P.O. Box 73
Second Mesa, AZ 86043

* denotes incomplete address

Mrs. Regina A. Quanchello
P.O. Box 228
Penasco, NM 87553

Ms. Annie Querta

Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Ms. Eloise Rafeal
Box 464
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Lillian Ramone *
Casmero Lake
Cuba, NM 87103

Ms. Laura Ray
P.O. Box 580
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Mr. Warren D. Reck
Indian Bus. Dev. Program
Bluff, UT 84512

Ms. Lucille Redhorse
Rt. 2, Box 88
Farmington, NM 87401

Mr. Joseph Reed
Inscription House
Tonalea, AZ 86044

Ms. Martha Reeder
Route 1
Anadarko, OK 73005

Ms. Patricia K. Reis
P.O. Box 6123
Phoenix, AZ 85015

Ms. Doris N. Rhodes
P.O. Box 670
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Tresa Rhodes

Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Virginia L. Rhodes
P.O. Box 52
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Mary Rivera
P.O. Box 709
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mr. Ambrose B. Roanhorse
P.O. Box 721
Gallup, NM 87301

Mr. Elder Roberts, Sr.
2998 Goshen Road
Bellingham, WA 98225

Mr. Joseph Robles
221 E. Cota Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Mr. Henry N. Rodriguez
P.O. Box 281
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Ms. Josephine B. Romero
1053 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Ms. Molly Romero
P.O. Box 717
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Anthony Ross
Box 308
Sisseton, SD 57262

Ms. Josephine Roubidaux
Rt. 1, Box 28
Perkins, OK 74059

Ms. Elizabeth B. Roubideaux
Box 337
Pine Ridge, SD 57770

Mr. Ernest Roy
P.O. Box 4044
Mesa, AZ 85201

Ms. Ella G. Rumley
3034 E. Rickey Vista
Tucson, AZ 85713

Mrs. Irene M. Ruskin
Box 18, Indian Wells
Holbrook, AZ 86301

Mr. William Ruskin
Box 18, Indian Wells
Holbrook, AZ 86301

Mr. Jack W. Russell

Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Mrs. Ruth Ryan
113 Whitney Place
Buffalo, NY 14201

Mrs. Gloria St. Germaine
720 Tulalip Road
Marysville, WA 98270

Mr. Ray Salcito
Downtown Indian Center
816 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

* denotes incomplete address

Ms. Evelyn Samalar
P.O. Box 105
Moapa, NV 89025

Ms. Evelyn Sampson
P.O. Box 3451
Scottsdale, AZ 85257

Mrs. Georgianna Sanderson
P.O. Box 295
Laveen AZ 85339

Mr. Justin Sanderson
P.O. Box 295
Laveen, AZ 85339

Mr. Larry Sanderson
Dept. of Economic Security
P.O. Box 6123
Phoenix, AZ 85005

Mr. Reginald P. Sanderson
P.O. Box 295
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Augustine Sandoval
P.O. Box 795
Cuba, NM 87103

Mr. Rodger Sandoval
Deputy Director - ONEO
P.O. Box 589
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Mr. Taylor Satala
2020 N. 74th Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85035

Ms. Geneve Savala
P.O. Box 146
Fredonia, AZ 86022

Mr. Martin Scheinkman
100 E. Alameda, Suite 406
Tucson, AZ 85701

Ms. Beatrice Schiffman
433 Ashbury Avenue
El Cerrito, CA 94530

Ms. Eva Schrum

Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Ms. Bette W. Scott

Winnebago, NB 68071

Ms. Gladys Scott
Rt. 1, Box 102
Parker, AZ 85344

Ms. Bonnie Scudero
Box 216
Metlakatla, AK 99926

Ms. Ida Mae Sebahe
1520 E. Oak St.
Mesa, AZ 85201

Mr. Simon Secody
Rough Rock Trading Post
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. H. A. Secondine
125 S. Pecan
Nowata, OK 74048

Ms. Lena Segundinio

Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Elizabeth Segundo
P.O. Box 551
Sells, AZ 85634

Mr. Emory Sekaquaptewa
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Mrs. Irene Shale
127 Spencer
Hoquiam, WA 98550

Mr. Anthony B. Shelde
P.O. Box 384
Laveen, AZ 85339

Ms. Connie Shipley
Rt. 1, Box 835
Laveen AZ 85339

Ms. Lucille Shorten
Box 447
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Mr. Walter Shurley
141 Cochise Drive
Winslow, AZ 86047

Ms. Gloria Sinquah
Phoenix Indian Center
4025 N. 2nd Street
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Ms. Edith C. Sireech

Randlett, UT 84063

Mr. Alex Siva
P.O. Box 189
Laveen, AZ 85339

Mr. Jess Sixkiller
State Director for ACTION
522 N. Central, Rm. 247 D
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Mrs. Tammy Sixkiller
Native Am. Senior Citizens
546 E. Osborn
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Mr. Antoine Skahan
61 Meadowbrook Road
Yakima, WA 98903

Mrs. Stella Skahan
61 Meadowbrrok Road
Yakima, WA 98903

Mr. Larry Skeet
Box G
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Mr. Johnny Slim *
Littlewater Chapter
Crownpoint, NM 87313

Mr. Raymond Slim *

Cuba, NM 87013

Ms. Annalita Smith
1014 E. Oak Street
Mesa, AZ 85201

Ms. Arlene Smith
P.O. Box 372
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Darlene Peterson Smith
Box 102
Ganado, AZ 86505

Mr. Johnson Smith
General Delivery
Church Rock, NM 87311

Mr. Lawrence Snake, Chr.
Delaware Tribe
401 E. Steed Drive
Midwest City, OK 73110

Ms. Mabel Snell

Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Christopher Soto
1623 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101

Ms. Delia Soza
P.O. Box N
Big Bend Rancheria
Big Bend, CA 96001

Mrs. Evelyn Speakthunder

Harlem, MT 59526

Mrs. Norma Spratt
935 Newman Road
Big Pine, CA 93513

Ms. Jeannette Spry

Grand Portage, MN 55605

Ms. Carmelita Stanley
313 N. 17th Drive, #C
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Mrs. Helen Stanton
100 Stony Fort Road
Saunderstown, RI 02874

Ms. Vesta Starkey
1505 Las Lomas, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

Mrs. Theresa Stein
Box 284
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Elva Steve
Blue Gap Mission
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. Jess J. Stevens
Box 33
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Ms. Mary Stevens
P.O. Box 401
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Sara Anne Stevens
4541 N. Romero Road, #16
Tucson, AZ 85705

Ms. Irene E. Stewart
P.O. Box 1590
Chinle, AZ 86503

Mr. John Stone, Sr.

New Town, ND 58763

Ms. Nellie Sullivan
814 Lauridsen Blvd.
Port Angeles, WA 98312

* denotes incomplete address

Mr. Nick Sunn
Rt. 1, Box 129
Laveen AZ 85339

Mr. Ernest Sun Rhodes

Ft. Washakie, WY 82514

Miss Emma Tah
P.O. Box 7007
Phoenix, AZ 85011

Ms. Bernice Tanewasha
c/o Tacoma Indian Center
519 28th Street
Tacoma, WA 98421

Ms. Mae Tapia
Box 927
San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566

Ms. Ethel Tapoof
P.O. Box 333
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026

Ms. Harriett Taveapent
Box 97
Whiterock, UT 84085

Ms. Euterpe Taylor
Southern Ute Tribe
Ignacio, CO 81137

Ms. Virginia Taylor
P.O. Box 193
Oraibi, AZ 86039

Ms. Alice Terry

Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Edna Terry
P.O. Box 91
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Lena Terry
Box 32
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Melinda Terry
General Delivery
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mrs. Irene Thacker
Owyhee Senior Citizens
Owyhee, NV 89832

Ms. Agnes Thomas
P.O. Box 1110
Bapchule, AZ 85221

Ms. Diana Thomas
Rt. 1, Box 992
Laveen AZ 85339

Ms. Marjorie E. Thomas
1833 W. Moreland
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Ms. Velcena P. Thomas
Jungle Valley Road
West Kingston, RI 02892

Ms. Sophie Thompson
Box 575
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Mr. Willis Thompson
Rt. 1, Box 169
Roosevelt, UT 84066

Mr. Richmond Tiger
Rt. 2 Box 96 K
Seminole, OK 74868

Mrs. Winifred S. Tiger
3611 NW 63rd Avenue
Hollywood, FL 33024

Chief Sylvester J. Tinker
Box 2
Pawhuska, OK 74058

Mr. Leroy Tohonnie
Box 854
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Ms. Doris M. Toledo
Box 98
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Ms. Bertha D. Tom

Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Mr. Leonard Tomaskin, Chr.
Yakima General Council
P.O. Box 632
Toppenish, WA 98948

Mrs. Violet Tomaskin
P.O. Box 302
Wapato, WA 98951

Mr. Hansen N. Tootsie

Polacca, AZ 86042

Mr. Porfirio Torro
41060 Sunset Lane
Hemet, CA 92343

Mr. Berch Tortilla
P.O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Coralene Totts
Rt. 2
Mayetta, KS 66509

Mr. Bruce Townsend, Chr.
Delaware Bus. Comm.
201 Denver Building
Tulsa, OK 74119

Ms. Rose Tracy
Box 39
Ganado, AZ 86505

Mr. Claw Tsinigine

Page, AZ 86040

Mr. Emmett Tso
P.O. Box 883
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Mr. Caleb Tsosie, Sr.
Box 263
Teec Nos Pos, AZ 86514

Mr. Chester T. Tsosie
Round Rock Trading Post
Chinle, AZ 86503

Ms. Daisy Tsosie
Rt. 1, Box 63
Parker, AZ 85344

Ms. Illene Tsosie
P.O. Box 36
Navajo, NM 87328

Ms. Mary Ann Tsosie
Box 159
Lupton, AZ 86508

Mr. Theodore Tsosie
Greasewood Trading Post
Lukachukai, AZ 86507

Mr. Wallace Tsosie
Steamboat Store
Ganado, AZ 86505

Mr. Woody B. Tsosie
P.O. Box 1653
Wide Ruins, AZ 86502

Ms. Juanita Tucker
P.O. Box 84
Harlem, MT 59526

Mr. Jimmie Tulley
Box 82
Prewitt, NM 87045

Mr. Keith Tully
P.O. Box 361
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Ms. Margie Twiss
3773 School Drive
Rapid City, SD 55701

Mrs. Vienna Two Two

Pine Ridge, SD 57770

Ms. Josephine Umtuch
Box 621
Granger, WA 98932

Ms. Nettie Unca Sam
Box 573
Ignacio, CO 81137

Mr. Joseph Upicksoun, Chr.
Arctic Slope Regional Corp.
Box 129
Barrow, AK 99723

Mr. Floy Box Valdez
Southern Ute Tribe
Ignacio, CO 81137

Hon. Madelene Van Arsdell
Arizona State Senate
State Capitol,Senate Wing
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Mr. Jones Van Winkle
Nazlinni Trading Post
Ganado, AZ 86505

Mr. Richard Varner
1220 N. Lincoln
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Ms. Marie Vasquez
1138 Roosevelt
Phoenix, AZ 85006

Ms. Nancy Vavages
P. O. Box 144
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Priscilla Vest
Rt. 1, Box 215
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Mr. Ben Viarrial
Rt. 1, Box 71
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Mr. Otto Vicente
Unit 1189, Alamo Route
Magdalena, NM 87825

Ms. Anna Vicenti

Dulce, NM 87528

Ms. Candace Vicenti
P.O. Box 566
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Geraldine Victorino
P.O. Box 67
San Fidel, NM 87049

Mr. Claudio Villalobos
Pima Agency, BIA Soc. Serv.
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Mrs. Josephine Vogler
P.O. Box 1234
Redding, CA 96001

Ms. Elsie Waahweah
Rt. 1, Box 113
Harrah, OK 73045

Ms. Tillie Walker
4814 W. 11th Avenue
Denver, CO 80204

Ms. Irene Wallace
P.O. Box 803
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Katherine C. Wallace
Box 651
Kayenta, AZ 86033

Ms. Adeline Wanatee
Rt. 2, Box 49
Tama, IA 52339

Ms. Patricia Warbus
P.O. Box 911
Bapchule, AZ 85221

Mr. Kent C. Ware, Sr.
2201 E. Montecito
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Ms. Matilda Warjack
Box 168
Fort Hall, ID 83203

Ms. Pearl Warren
P.O. Box 406
Kingston, WA 98346

Mr. Donald Washburn
Sanostee Store, Box 536
Shiprock, NM 87420

Ms. Nina Washington
1647 E. Thomas Road
Mesa, AZ 85201

Mr. Richard Washington
1721 E. Oak Street
Mesa, AZ 85201

Ms. Wenima Washington
1721 E. Oak Street
Mesa, AZ 85201

Mrs. J. G. Waukechon
Rt. 2
Shawano, WI 54166

Mr. J. G. Waukechon
Rt. 2
Shawano, WI 54166

Ms. Glee Wauneka
P.O. Box 984
Window Rock, AZ 85615

Ms. Lorraine Wauneka

Many Farms, AZ 86503

Mr. Herschel Webb
P.O. Box 427
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Ms. Priscilla Webb
P.O. Box 826
Winterhaven, CA 92283

Ms. Carman Daisey Welch
1052 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Mr. Elmer C. Wellington
P.O. Box 95
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Ms. Katherine Wellington
Box 43
Peach Springs, AZ 86434

Ms. Di Candi White *

Tempe, AZ

Mr. Alfred E. Widmark
Box 1492
Juneau, AK 99802

* denotes incomplete address

Ms. Doris White
Rt. 1, Box 102
Parker, AZ 85344

Mr. George D. White
1865 E. Broadway, #407
Tempe, AZ 85281

Ms. Pauline Whitebird
Inter-Tribal Cncl. NE OK
Quapaw, OK 74363

Mr. Dudley Whitehorn

Pawhuska, OK 74058

Ms. Chauncina White Horse
209 Marshall Road
Bensenville, IL 60106

Mrs. Laura Wilbur
P. O. Box 277
La Conner, WA 98257

Mr. Alex Williams, Sr.
Birdspring
Leupp, AZ 86035

Mr. Cecil Williams, Chr.
Papago Tribe
P. O. Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634

Ms. Gussie Williams
P. O. Box 265
Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Mr. Jimmy Williams *

Tempe, AZ

Mr. Kenneth Williams
Box 383
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Ms. Lorraine J. Williams
P. O. Box 325
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Ms. Nancy Williams
Rt. 1, Box 230
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

Mr. Otto Williams
Greasewood Trading Post
Ganado, AZ 86505

Mr. Paul Williams, Sr.
Steamboat Store
Ganado, AZ 86505

Mr. W. L. Williams
Box 33
Andover, NH 03216

Ms. Amy P. Wilson
3260 N. Stapley Drive
Mesa, AZ 85201

Ms. Helen E. Wilson
311 E. Mitchell Drive
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Mr. Jimmy Wilson
Star Route, Box 70
Winslow, AZ 86047

Mrs. John Wilson
Rt. 1, Box 23 B
Parker, AZ 85344

Mr. Johnny Wilson
Rt. 1, Box 23 B
Parker, AZ 85344

Mrs. Julia M. Winchester
100 Chestnut Street
Dowagiac, MI 49047

Mr. Dale Wing
U. S. Dept. of Justice,LEAA
633 Indiana, NW
Washington, D. C. 20531

Ms. Isabel Wing
Ft. Belknap
Harlen, Mt 59526

Ms. Maxie Winitz
9290 Old Redwood Hwy.
Windsor, CA 95492

Dr. Milton Winitz
9290 Old Redwood Hwy.
Windsor, CA 95492

Ms. Marian K. Wolf
Rt. 2
Fort Cobb, OK 73038

Ms. Betsy Wolfe
Senior Citizen Center
Macy, NB 68039

Ms. Margaret Wolfe
1111 W. Coconino Ave.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Ms. Ramona C. Wolfe
Box 507
Winnebago, NB 68071

Ms. Virginia Wood
4654 E. 57th Street
Tulsa, OK 74135

Ms. Ruth W. Woods
Box 1015
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Ms. Barbi Woodson
14 Spithead
Waterford, CT 06385

* denotes incomplete address

Ms. Tonya Wright
219 N. Broadway
Hugo, OK 74743

Mrs. Gladys Yackeyonny
Rt. 1
Anadarko, OK 73005

Mr. Anson D. Yazzie
Whitehorse
Crownpoint, NM 87313

Ms. Emma Yazzie
Box 778
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Ms. Louci Yazzie
Box 854
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Ms. Lucinda L. Yazzie
Box 1678
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Ms. Nesbah C. Yazzie
Box 406
Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504

Ms. Sadie Yazzie
Box 661
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Ms. Corena Yonkers
134 B Street N. E.
Miami, OK 74354

Mr. Percy Youckton
P. O. Box 89
Oakville, WA 98568

Mr. George B. Young
P. O. Box 304
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Ms. Roberta Young Bird
P. O. Box 605
New Town, ND 58763

Ms. Judy Youngman
P. O. Box 307
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ms. Marjorie Youpee

Poplar, MT. 59255

Mr. William Youpee

Poplar, MT 59255

(Attachment C)

*Tribes Represented**
at the
National Indian Conference on Aging
Phoenix, Arizona - June 15-17, 1976

Ak-Chin
Alaska Native
Apache (Camp Verde)
Apache (Fort Sill)
Apache (Jicarilla)
Apache (Mescalero)
Apache (Mohave)
Apache (San Carlos)
Apache (White Mountain)
Arickara
Assiniboine (Fort Belknap)
Assiniboine (Fort Peck)
Athabaskan

Barona
Blackfeet

Caddo
Chehalis
Chemehuevi
Cherokee (Eastern)
Cherokee (Florida)
Cherokee (Oklahoma)
Cherokee (unspecified)
Cheyenne (and Arapaho)
Cheyenne (Northern)
Cheyenne (unspecified)
Chickasaw
Chippewa (Bad River)
Chippewa (Turtle Mountain)
Chippewa (unspecified)
Chitimacha
Choctaw
Chumash
Clallam
Cocopah
Coeur d'Alene
Colorado River
Colville
Comanche
Coushatta
Cowlitz
Cree (and Chippewa)
Creek
Creek (and Seminole)
Crow

Delaware (Eastern Oklahoma)
Delaware (Western Oklahoma)
Diegueño
Duck Valley (Shoshone Paiute)

Euchee (and Creek)

Fort Berthold
Fort Mojave

Gros Ventre (Fort Belknap)
Gros Ventre (unspecified)

Hassanamisco-Nipmuc
Havasupai
Hoopa
Hopi
Hopi (and Choctaw)
Hopi (and Hualapai)
Hopi (and Yavapai)
Hualapai

Iowa

Kaibab-Paiute
Kalispel
Kaw
Kickapoo
Kiowa
Kootenai
Kumeyaay

La Jolla
Luiseño
Luiseño Pauma
Lummi

Makah
Mandan-Hidatsa
Maricopa (and Pima)
Maricopa (Salt River)
Menominee
Micmac
Mission Los Coyotes
Mohave
Mohave (and Pima)

*Tribes were recorded as listed by participants. In the case of individuals with multiple tribal heritages, the additional tribal affiliation(s) are listed in parentheses.

Mohave-Apache (Fort McDowell)
Mohawk
Mohegan
Muckleshoot

Navajo
Narragansett-Niantic
Narragansett
Nisqually
Nooksack

Omaha
Oneida
Osage
Otoe-Missouria
Ottawa

Paiute
Paiute and Shoshone (Fallon)
Paiute (Walker River)
Paiute (Yerington)
Papago
Papago (and Pima-Gila River)*
Papago (and Pima-Salt River)
Passamaquoddy
Paugusset
Pauma
Pawnee
Pennacook
Penobscot
Pequot (Eastern)
Pima (Gila River)
Pima (Salt River)
Pima (unspecified)
Pima (and Crow)
Pima (and Klamath)
Pima (and Paiute)
Ponca
Potawatomi
Pueblo (Acoma)
Pueblo (Cochiti)
Pueblo (Isleta)
Pueblo (Jemez)
Pueblo (Laguna)
Pueblo (Nambé)
Pueblo (Picuris)
Pueblo (Pojoaque)
Pueblo (Sto. Domingo)
Pueblo (San Felipe)
Pueblo (San Ildefonso)
Pueblo (San Juan)
Pueblo (Sandia)
Pueblo (Santa Ana)
Pueblo (Santa Clara)
Pueblo (Taos)
Pueblo (Zia)
Pueblo (Zuni)
Puyallup

Quapaw
Quechan
Quinault

Resighini

Sac & Fox (and Absentee-Shawnee)
Sac & Fox (Iowa)
San Pasqual
Seminole (Florida)
Seminole (Oklahoma)
Seneca-Cayuga
Seneca (New York)
Shoalwater
Shoshone
Shoshone (and Bannock)
Sioux (Cheyenne River)
Sioux (Crow Creek)
Sioux (Eastern)
Sioux (Fort Peck)
Sioux (Lower Brule)
Sioux (Oglala)
Sioux (Santee)
Sioux (Sisseton)
Sioux (unspecified)
Skagit (Upper)
Skagit (unspecified)
Skokomish
Squaxin Island
Stockbridge-Munsee
Susanville Rancheria
Swinomish

Tlingit
Tonkawa
Torres-Martinez
Tsimpshean
Tulalip
Tule River
Tunica-Biloxi

*Tribes were recorded as listed by participants. In the case of individuals with multiple tribal heritages, the additional tribal affiliation(s) are listed in parentheses.

Umatilla
Ute
Ute Mountain
Ute (Southern)

Viejas

Wampanoag
Warm Springs
Washoe
Wichita
Winnebago (unspecified)
Wintun

Yakima
Yavapai (Fort McDowell)
Yurok

(Attachment D)

NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING
June 15-17, 1976
Phoenix, Arizona

Summary of Conference Evaluations

* Total Evaluation Forms Completed 247

American Indian or Alaskan Native 240

Non-Indian 7

Age Group:

Under 45 43

Over 45 55

Over 55 84

Over 65 65

Did you get any information at the Conference which is interesting or useful to you?

Yes 232

No 6

Did you meet Indian people or agency representatives at this Conference with whom you will get in touch in the future to receive information or help with services to the elderly?

Yes 217

No 24

Do you want to attend future National Indian Conferences on Aging?

Yes 232

No 6

Do you want to be informed of future conferences on aging?

Yes 217

No 3

* Not all respondents answered all parts of evaluation.

(Attachment E)

NATIONAL INDIAN CONFERENCE ON AGING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA - JUNE 17, 1976

EXCERPTS
from
KEYNOTE ADDRESS
and
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
by
Dr. Arthur S. Flemming
Commissioner on Aging

The Administration on Aging was very happy to be in a position where it could respond affirmatively to the suggestion that a conference of this kind be held. While I was Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President Eisenhower, I had the chance of chairing the first White House Conference on Aging, and, as some of you also know, we did work out a plan at that time which made it possible for representatives of this community to come to that conference and participate, not only in the general sessions of the conference, but also to run their own conference dealing with some of the issues that confront this particular community.

I think that this is an excellent follow-up of that particular conference, I know that you have made some very specific recommendations as to things that you think we can and should do, and I can assure you that those recommendations will be given very careful consideration. There isn't any doubt in my mind, or in the minds of any of us who are working in the field of Aging, that, by any social or economic indicators commonly used to reflect conditions under which people live, American Indians frequently fall into the lowest of categories. And there is no question in our mind but that no other group of older Americans is faced with so stark a prospect in their old age as is the elderly American Indian. That is why I am delighted that this conference has been held, that you have focused on some of the issues that are a concern to you, and that you are going to pass on these recommendations to us.

The elderly American Indian confronts all of the issues that confront other older persons in our society, but often times confronts them in an aggravated form. I want to talk with you about some of the things we should focus on in an effort to get a constructive resolution of those issues.

Take the area of income. If we could raise the level of income, then more and more older persons have the opportunity of making their own decisions regarding their own life. We still have 15 to 18 per cent of the persons who are 65 and over who have annual incomes below the poverty threshold.

There are many members of the Indian community who can be classified as older persons, whose annual incomes are below the poverty threshold. That is an indefensible situation, but that is something that we have to keep working on until we get a correction.

Since the second White House Conference on Aging, we have what is called the Supplemental Security Income Program. Some of you are familiar with it, some of you have trouble with it, and some of you feel, and rightly so, that there is a lot we need to do in order to improve that program. Nevertheless, there are several million older persons in our nation that are better off because we have that program, and with that program. This is subject to automatic increases based on increases in cost of living. You've heard some people say that that the Social Security system is on the verge of bankruptcy. The Social Security system does have some financial problems. The Presidents of the United States and the Congress of the United States are going to continue to work out solutions to the financial problems that confront the Social Security system. You are going to continue to receive your Social Security check on July 1, there'll be an increase as there will be in Supplementary Security Income Programs. This system rests on a solid foundation, and I'm confident the President and Congress are going to protect it's financial integrity.

The area of services for older persons is an area where the Administration of Aging relates in a very direct way to older persons throughout our nation. Some of you have been discussing the Older Americans Act. You've been talking about the way in which the Indian community has related, or has not related, to these programs as they have been administered in the states from which you come and by the areas within those states.

So we have a network, we've got some money; now, is that getting through to the members of this community, so that you are on the receiving end as older persons of services designed to help make it possible for you to live in your own homes for much longer periods of time then would otherwise be the case? Well, some of it has gotten through to you, you know that, but you're not satisfied, and I'm not satisfied with the extent to which this money has gotten through to the Indian community so that it can be used for services for older persons that will enable older persons to continue to live in their own homes. I'm talking about homemaker home health aid services, I'm talking about transportation services, I'm talking about nutrition services. I'm talking about health services generally. I have some convictions as to what we're going to have to do in order to deal with health services adequately. I'm not satisfied, and the Congress of the United States, when it passed some amendments to the Older Americans Act last year, indicated that it was not satisfied. It put in some new language dealing with the members of the American Indian community. This language says this: the members of Indian tribes must receive benefits under the Older Americans Act equivalent to benefits provided to other older persons in the state or appropriate areas. That amendment applies only to Title III. It does not apply to Title VII. which is the title that provides funds for nutrition programs for older persons. Personally, I do not see any reason at all why what I just said in relation to Title III should not apply to Title VII. Title VII will have to be amended by the Congress in order to make that possible, and I think, that that ought to be done. You see, Congress, as far as Title III is concerned, has set an objective, which is binding on me, as Commissioner on Aging, that says that members of Indian tribes must receive benefits

equivalent to benefits provided to other older persons in the state or appropriate area. I intend to do everything I possibly can to make sure of the fact that that objective is carried out. I intend to do everything I possibly can to make sure that there is not discrimination under the Older Americans Act against members of the American Indian community.

It's one thing to say that, it's another thing to implement what I've just said. How do we intend to go about it? Well, as far as Title III is concerned, we have issued some proposed regulations for comment. I'm sure that these proposed regulations have been under discussion here during the past few days. I want you to know that I look forward to getting your comments. If I can possibly do it, I'm not going to issue any proposed regulation until I have the benefit of your comments. Under these proposed regulations state and other agencies will be asked this question by the Administration on Aging: What are the needs of elderly Indian tribal members? What benefits are projected for all non-Indian individuals? What benefits are planned for all elderly Indian tribal members? Will the benefits planned for all elderly Indian tribal members be equivalent to the benefits to be received by all non-Indian elderly individuals in a state or area? Unless that question can be answered "yes", then, as Commissioner on Aging, I will begin to deal directly with the tribe. Under the law, if I deal directly with the tribe, the amount of money that I can use is spelled out in the law. I'm going to be very frank and say that the formula that is incorporated in the law, in a good many instances, would provide less in the way of money than is now provided by quite a number of the states, but keep in mind that, under this law, the tribe must receive benefits equivalent to the benefits that are accorded other persons, so that, if there are inequitable situations as between tribes within the states, this law may help to correct those inequitable situations. Again, I must emphasize the fact that the law deals with Title III, but I see no reason why it shouldn't be amended further in order with deal with Title VII, the nutrition program. Let me say just one other thing as an individual. I envy the Department of Labor, which has responsibility for the administration of manpower legislation, because it can deal directly with the tribes, and I hope that, ultimately, that kind of a situation will develop in the field of Aging.

One of the jobs of the Administration on Aging, in addition to administering these programs of services for older persons, is to try to pool resources in behalf of older persons and to try to coordinate the work of various departments on Aging. We did take the initiative in developing a working agreement with the Office of Native American Programs, which is in the same unit of HEW as the Administration on Aging, with the Department of Transportation, with the Public Services Administration within HEW, with the Indian Health Service, with the Office of Indian Education. I would recognize it as a first step in the direction of getting a better pool of resources available through the federal government in the interest of older American Indians, but there are two objectives that are built in there that I have particular interest in. One objective is to increase the direct involvement of Indian tribes and organizations in the development of policy and programming for elderly American Indians. The second is to increase the number of American Indians involved at all levels in the delivery of services to elderly American Indians.

The proposed regulations, to which I have referred, specify that, before the state can submit its Plan of Action in relation to American Indians to the Administration on Aging, before Area Agencies on Aging can submit their plans to the state for American Indians, there must have been consultation with the appropriate tribes within the state or within the area. The proposed regulations are written in such a way that consultation could take place after the plan had developed by the state or the area. It's my understanding that one of your recommendations is going to be that the tribes be consulted before the plan is formulated or crystallized. Personally, I like that recommendation and will work that into the proposed regulations when they are finally issued. Anything and everything we can do to maximize, to increase the participation on the part of the tribes in the formulation of policy in the field of Aging, we want to do. I hope, along this same line, in growing out of this conference will come a recommendation to the Administration on Aging that we at least assist in the establishment of a national Indian Task Force on Aging. I think such a Task Force should be in existence. I think it should have funds so that it can make provision for adequate staff, so that the Task Force can be in a position where it can communicate effectively and meaningfully, not only with the Administration on Aging, but with other departments of the federal government that have resources that relate to the lives of elderly American Indians, and, also, so that it can deal effectively with the National Association of State Agencies on Aging, with the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging, and with a National Association of Nutrition Projects on Aging. Anything and everything we can do to open up these channels of cummunication so that there is a continuing dialogue between representatives of this community and those of us who are working in the field of Aging, I want to see done.

This other objective is important. That is, to increase the number of American Indians involved at all levels in the delivery of services to elderly American Indians. The Administration on Aging, in our central office and in our regional offices, hasn't gone as far along this line as we should. It's my understanding that one of your recommendations is the idea of our having an Indian desk in the Administration on Aging. I'd like that, I will do everything I can to get that. Somehow or another, we'll work it out, even though we've got to, maybe, contract with the National Indian Task Force on Aging to give us that kind of a service, or that might be one of the responsibilities related to that. The idea is a good idea, and there's no reason at all why, one way or another, we can't implement that idea.

This is a great gathering of older persons. What I hope is that you will go away from this meeting realizing that there are many unresolved problems and realizing that the pressure must be kept on those of us who are in public life to keep responding to these problems in an adequate time. I also hope that you will realize that there are some who have a deep concern for older persons specifically the older persons in the American Indian community, that we intend to do everything we can to use the authority we have, the resources that are made available to us, in order to get the kind of services through to older persons that will help them look to the future not with despair but with hope. The objective we should

try to keep in mind at all times is to try to make the last days the best days. If we are going to achieve that objective, it's going to require committment, not only on the part of those who are in the federal government, the state government, and in community government, not only on the part of those who are a part of private organizations, but on the part of every individual who has a concern for older persons.

I always cherish and welcome the opportunity of trying to respond to questions. I'm just moving right into a question period now, and I ask any of you who have questions or comments that you might like to address to me to do so, because I didn't come here just to talk at you. I came here in the hope that you would also talk with me, so that we can carry on a dialogue back and forth.

Q-Revolving around the triple A's, the state Agencies on Aging, and you talked about them relating to us. How does that stand in relationship with the treaties that the federal government signed with Indian tribes that indicated direct relationship as opposed to state relationship with the tribal governments?

Dr. Flemming-As I indicated in my talk, that direct relationship has been recognized in certain laws, and I referred to the manpower legislation, but that relationship has not been recognized in the Older Americans Act up to the present time. I indicated that, personally, I would not only not be averse but I would welcome that kind of a relationship being recognized in the Older Americans Act, but up to now, it hasn't been.

Q-On the policy involvement of Indian tribes, prior to the states submitting their plans. You know, consultation does not necessarily mean sign-off, and I was wondering if you would endorse strengthening that language to where the tribes within the states either must sign off or approve prior to the states submitting the plan, in regard to the benefits to the tribes?

Dr. Flemming-Under the law I could not go that far. The legal responsibility is placed with the Area Agency, the State Agency, or, in some instances, with the Administration on Aging, but even though the Area and the State and the Administration on Aging have the legal responsibility to make a decision, I think that we should give tribes every possible opportunity to influence that decision, but we cannot delegate to the tribes the authority to make the decision.

Q-You indicated that you were encouraging the National Indian Task Force on Aging. Does that indicate, also, that you are committing funds to that Task Force?

Dr. Flemming-What I was inviting was a proposal, I assume that it would come from the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, looking forward to the establishment of a National Indian Task Force on Aging. I said I recognized that such a task force would need staff, and I also recognize that, if you're going to have staff, you have to provide some money for the staff. Now I'm not making any commitments. I can't do it without the regular procedures being followed. I hope I've conveyed to you my own interest along this line. The nature of the task force, the amount

of money involved, and so on, would have to be negotiated. I welcome such.

Q-Dr. Flemming, I'm Rodger Sandoval of the Navajo Tribe. At one time, I was on the National Council on Aging Board of Directors. This matter pertaining to the Indian desk and also the direct funding to the Indian tribes because of all the regional dificulties, of states' difficulties, particularly with the Navajo tribe, this matter has been in existence since early 1971, when we had a meeting in Portland, Oregon. These two things were recommended, and during December 71 at the National White House Conference on Aging, it came out in several recommendations for the Indian elders. As a member of some of the follow-up committees relating to the Indians after the White House Conference and subsequently in an NCOA meeting, also in 1972 or early 1973, these two question have been posed to you personally again at one of those meetings. The possibility of an Indian desk, request for such, and also possibility for direct funding to the states and, at that time, whether it be late 72 or 73, you have given me favorable comment from the floor that you would be in a position to check with someone, or a member of your staff, or will delegate a member from your staff to look into this matter, and here it is four years later, four and a half years later, and nothing's happened. And before you know it, we'll have another White House Conference on Aging. When do you think this Indian desk will be established, and how soon do you think the direct funding to Indian tribes will happen?

Dr. Flemming-Let me take your latter question first. I've continued to recommend that that be done within the Executive Branch and through the Legislative Branch. There was an amendment introduced to the Older Americans Act, in connection with the 1975 amendment, which would have accomplished that. It was defeated in the committee, and what is now in the law was put in as a substitute. I hope that that is real sometime, that the Older Americans Act now has been extended for three years. In other words, it does not run out again until 78. But I would hope that there would be vigorous support from the Indian community for that kind of an approach. It was introduced by a friend of the Indian community, it was defeated in the House Committee. We cannot go beyond the law in terms of dealing directly. We responded time back to the other one, the Indian desk concept. We responded very affirmatively to the proposal that a planning conference of this kind be held, and, as you know, we did provide a grant of 192,000 dollars in order to make it possible for this conference to be held. One of the objectives of this conference, as set forth in the proposal that was submitted to us, was that, hopefully, this conference would lead to the formation of a permanent National Indian Task Force on Aging. I've indicated that, if such a proposal is made, we will look favorably on such a proposal. That will give us the opportunity of tying such a task force directly into the kinds of issues and problems that confront us in connection with the Administration on Aging, and there will be, obviously, a point of contact between this task force and the Administration on Aging. Of course, I would hope that that point of contact would be a representative of the American Indian community. That's where we stand at the present time. We were delighted to finance this conference. We look forward to the recommendations, and I've made it very clear that we will look with favor on a proposal for an Indian Task Force on Aging, which, in my judgment, is the most immediate thing that could be done in order to really make it possible for the views of the American Indian community to

be directly involved, not only in the operation of the Administration on Aging, but in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation and the other departments that have a direct bearing on Indian elderly persons.

On Title VII, the suggestion I was making was you may not like the amendments to Title III, and you may think that there should be some changes in the language of that amendment but, assuming that you like it is, assuming that you recognize it as a step in the right direction, headed toward direct funding of the tribe, then I suggested that you ask to have Title VII amended in the same way that the Congress amended Title III.

As far as the Task Force is concerned, that is a proposal that will come from the committee, and some of the questions that have been raised are questions that should be answered in the proposal, and the terms and the point of view of those questions relating to the internal life of the American Indian community. I can assure you that in most instances, we will not attempt to second guess the judgments that are reflected in the proposal that comes to us. If such a Task Force is in existence, it certainly will be in a position where, like other similar organizations, it can lobby on behalf of legislation that it regards as important, as far as its activities are concerned, and it should be set up in such a way as to not have anything get in the way of that kind of activity. There is a distinction between going up and testifying and pressing and so on and lobbying.

The reference was made to the fact that the proposed regulation states that, where a tribe has 250 or more elderly persons, that it shall function as an Area Agency on Aging, and the comment was made that there's no provision for a penalty. Whenever we require the inclusion of something in a state plan, if the state plan does not include it, then we do not approve the state plan and then the state is not eligible for funds. The fact that we're asking to have that put into the state plan automatically provides for a sanction. I have a practice of meeting with the executives of the National Organizations on Older Persons, often times, when we're just beginning to turn an idea over in our minds, in order to get their reaction and their input. If this Task Force comes into being, there would be a representative of that Task Force participating in the meeting at the federal level. We do everything we can to urge the state and the Area Agencies to do the same thing. Every state, every area agency, every nutrition project agency, has an advisory committee, and where the American Indian community is playing a major role in the life of the state or an Area Agency as far as older persons are concerned, there should be insistence on your being represented on those advisory committees so that you have the opportunity of making an input there. I do agree with the fact that, if inputs are to be meaningful and genuine, we should be ingenious enough to make it possible for the input to take place at the time the plan is developing and before people develop a private authorship approach to the plan. There was the additional suggestion that there isn't anything in the proposed regulations dealing with rights to appeal on the part of the tribe, and I think that's an important point, and something should be put in along that line.

(in answer to a question on lowering minimum age requirements for Indians for Social Security based on lower life expectancy)

Dr. Flemming-Could I say that you recognize, of course, that that is an issue that was highlighted at the White House Conference on Aging, and the Commissioner of Social Security does have under way a rather in-depth investigation of what the possibilities might be. It isn't an easy issue to deal with, both from the point of view of developing an administrative procedure that would be fair and equitable to the total number of persons involved in the Social Security system, and also from the standpoint of cost. I know that they are still addressing themselves to it.